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27 July 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1436



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27 July 1983

USSR REPORT  
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## CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

### USSR MINISTER OF MARITIME FLEET VISITS ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "T. Guzhenko's Visit to the Estonian SSR"]

[Text] On 22 and 23 June, T. Guzhenko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and minister of the Maritime Fleet, was in our republic.

He met with electors from the Khaapsaluskiy and Khiyumaaskiy rayons and had a discussion with party and economic activists.

His meeting with K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers took place at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. Construction of the Novotallinskiy Port and development of the Estonian Maritime Steamship Line were discussed.

B. Saul, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; P. Palu, deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers; and V. Il'ves, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Transport and Communications took part in the discussion.

9069

CSO: 1800/1476

## CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

### TULA OBKOM CRITICIZED FOR 'SERIOUS ERRORS' IN MANAGING ECONOMY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Shvetsov: "Tula"]

[Text] At the party's Central Committee, a serious critical analysis was made of the activities of the CPSU Tula Oblast Committee, which had made serious miscalculations in managing the economy of the oblast. One of the basic causes of the lag, as was noted in the report at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, was the underevaluation of the ideological-indoctrinational work in the labor collectives, and the miscalculations in the selection, placement, and indoctrination of the cadres. That serious criticism, as was stated in the report by First Secretary of the CPSU Oblast Committee I. Yu. Yunak and in the statements made by the participants at the oblast committee plenum that was recently held, was perceived with a high degree of demandingness and responsibility by all the party organizations and was acknowledged to be completely correct and something that requires urgent and cardinal conclusions.

The oblast has a large industrial potential and rich agricultural opportunities. Its labor collectives are famous for their patriotism, skill, and creativity. This area was the birthplace of the famous Shchekino management method. Tula has contributed rich experience in the consolidation of labor discipline and in the fight for economical measures and the effective use of material and energy resources.

However, during recent years the labor glory of the oblast has become noticeably dimmer. There has been a considerable lag in all the basic branches of the economy. The plenum participants were particularly disturbed by the fact that the oblast has not been coping with the state assignments. During the first two years of the five-year plan, the oblast has failed to fulfill the plans for rates of growth in the production of industrial output and in labor productivity. The plan for the first two years for sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled by only 61 percent; sugar beets, 79; and potatoes, 56 percent; and there has been a large indebtedness for sale of meat and milk. During that period the workers in the oblast have failed to receive 400,000 square meters of housing, and a large number of children's institutions and club houses have not been constructed. Undesirable tendencies in the development of the economy are letting themselves be known during the current year as well.

The participants at the plenum raised the question in a well-principled manner, how could the party committees, and primarily the CPSU oblast committee, have allowed such a slump? Because, as was reiterated by those who made statements, the word had not been followed by the concrete deed.

However high-sounding the declarations, however severe the decisions, they are weak without daily and painstaking organizational, political, indoctrinational work with people. The replacement of real live work by "committee-type" hullabaloo, by paper-shuffling with various directives, constitutes one of the basic reasons for the insufficient effectiveness of the party's management of the oblast's economy. Unsupported by verification of execution or by organizational action, the issuing of orders from on high for effect is fraught with direct yea-saying from below -- with formal measures, unobligatory obligations, and, in the final analysis, with the loss of a sense of responsibility. The following eloquent instance was cited at the plenum: every second industrial enterprise in the oblast has not been fulfilling the contractual obligations for the deliveries of output.

Much depends upon the work with cadres. The names of the best ones were mentioned. But there was a much broader list of names that are linked with mistakes, miscalculations, disruptions in economic construction, malfeasance, and moral misdemeanors.

The party's Tula Oblast Committee has been repeatedly subjected to serious criticism as a result of its work with management cadres -- as a result of hurried promotion and insufficiently thought-out transfers, and the frequent turnover rate of administrators of agricultural agencies, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. A matter of particular concern is the frequent replacement of the administrators of the oblast organizations, and the mistakes in promotion within the oblast committee itself. The plenum required the CPSU oblast committee and all the party committee to observe strictly the Leninist principles of working with cadres, and to combine strict demandingness with trust, and with a solicitous, comradely attitude.

Those who made statements during the discussion period -- staff worker at the Novomoskovsk Azot Association, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Konova; secretary of the party committee at the Yasnogorsk Machine-Building Plant, S. Mitronov; tractor operator at the Kommunar Sovkhoz, S. Shurygin; and many others -- mentioned the need to reorganize the work of the work of the bureau and the staff of the CPSU oblast committee with regard to the management of the party's city and rayon committees, and the Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic agencies. The arena for their actions should not be the conference rooms, but the plant shops, the field camps, the construction sites, and the animal-husbandry farms. The plenum participants raised the question of increasing the combativeness of the primary party organizations, of intensifying their influence upon the low-level links in the labor collectives. They particularly mentioned the fruitful effect exerted upon the process of indoctrination of people by the collective forms of organization of labor, and the desirability of the more active introduction of the brigade contract in industry, construction, and agriculture. Mention was made of the intensification of the ideological, moral aspects in the organization of the socialist competition, in the fight for technical progress.

The speakers also raised other questions -- questions of the further reinforcement of labor discipline and socialist legality; the labor and patriotic indoctrination of youth; the raising of the ideological level of the literary and artistic works of local authors, artists, and creative collectives.

The plenum participants expressed their assurance that the unanimous recognition of the serious criticism on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, the censuring of the mistakes, and a painstaking analysis of the shortcomings will be the beginning of the fundamental reorganization of the forms and methods of the party management of the economy, the culture, and the ideological-political and indoctrinational work among the masses.

5075

CSO: 1800/1482

## CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

### ESTONIA'S DEVELOPMENT OF KIIUMAA RAYON DISCUSSED

Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Goals Outlined"]

[Text] For many years scientists at the ESSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics have studied the prospects for developing Kiiumaa. This is the first extensive research in our republic devoted to the social and economic development of an individual rayon in its entirety.

As a result a plan was worked out for development of the island economy through the end of the century, and recommendations were made for its implementation. Further concentrating production, reducing fragmentation of the work force, and ensuring its efficient use were set as first priority tasks by the rayon's governing and economic organs.

A scientific-practical conference took place in Kyardla on 7 June, at which the scientists discussed the results of their work. Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Tarmisto, director of the ESSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, analyzed in his report problems of developing the productive forces of the entire republic. Employees of this institute, candidates of economic sciences Ya. Sepp, P. Tang and O. Lugas; Candidate of Geographical Sciences K. Laas, and others spoke about comprehensive solutions to the problems of developing the economy, transport, fish breeding, logging, the service sector and others, through the end of the century.

9069

CSO:1800/1476

INTERNATIONAL

DRA PROVINCE 'SUBJECTED TO CONSTANT SUBVERSIVE ONSLAUGHTS' BY REBELS

PM302303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by V. Baykov: "In an Uneasy Province"]

[Text] Jalalabad, Jun [no day given]-- The road from the airport to Jalalabad--the center of Nangarhar Province--runs alongside fields shot with emerald green and citrus and olive plantations which come right up to the road. The fine fragrance of flowering orchards comes in through the windows of the car and has a heady effect. Far away, on the horizon, is the blue ridge of mountains which forms a kind of crown framing the Nangarhar Valley--Afghanistan's granary. Winter never comes here. Twice a year wheat is harvested and oranges, mandarins, lemons, and olives ripen.

(Busmulla), the PDPA provincial committee employee who was at the wheel, suddenly braked and pointed out a large oily stain showing mournfully black on the asphalt ahead.

"The day before yesterday the dushmans set fire to a car here. They fired from a bazooka from that grove over there. Two men died."

The province, located in the extreme southeast of the country and bordering on Pakistan, is subjected to constant subversive onslaughts by basmach gangs coming in from across the border.

In the region of Jalalabad I was received by Commander (Gulyam Akhad McMand). Sturdily built and with a tough-looking face, he moves economically, like a soldier, and talks clearly and concisely.

"The country's territory is divided into several operational zones for the convenience of the control of army subunits waging the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs," (Gulyam Akhad) said. "The situation remains complex in our zone. Bandits who have entrenched themselves on Pakistani territory constantly infiltrate across the border. They make their way in at night, by mountain paths and passes. More than 120 gangs, large and small, are active in the zone, comprising several thousand bandits. Each gang has a nucleus of between five and seven dushmans who have undergone military



training under the leadership of Western and other instructors at special camps set up on the other side of the border. They are armed with British and American automatic rifles, bazookas, submachineguns, Italian 52-mm mortars, large caliber machineguns, plastic mines..."

Five years ago, approximately a month after the April revolution, I was also here, and I talked with Colonel (Nabi). Now listening to (Gulyam Akhad's) narrative, I remembered that earlier meeting....

At that time Colonel (Nabi) spoke of a revolt in a number of settlements located along the Pakistani border. "It was no accident that the revolt began in that region," he explained. "Prisoners have told us that they underwent a high-speed 7-day military training course at Pakistan's Attock military garrison, where they also received weapons and propaganda literature, and then they were sent across the border."

So only a few days after the April revolution I directly encountered instances of armed interference in the DRA's affairs and learned of the "dushmans," imperialism's hirelings, sent in across the border. These were the "first swallows," trained in a hurry and armed with whatever was available. That is how the undeclared war began. Since then total expenditure on the undeclared war against the DRA has been in excess of a billion dollars, according to Western press estimates.

Eloquent evidence of the unceasing imperialist intrigues against the Afghan people is also provided by the testimonies of those who have been sent into Afghanistan with weapons in their hands and rendered harmless here. The security organs in Nangarhar Province gave me the opportunity to meet with one of the mercenaries, a certain (Shamsuddin), captured recently in Behsud district. Usually members of routed gangs hide their weapons at the last moment, passing themselves off as peaceful citizens. During interrogation they dodge and are evasive. (Shamsuddin), however, was caught, so to speak, at the scene of the crime--he was holding a submachinegun still warm from firing. He had on him a membership card for the counterrevolutionary organization Ittihad, which said on the cover: "Our goal is to combat the unbelievers. If you perish in that struggle, you will certainly go to paradise." The bandit expected a severe sentence from the tribunal, and he concealed nothing, trying, by means of a frank confession, to avoid the encounter with paradise guaranteed by the counterrevolutionary ringleaders and to remain on earth.

"I was taken into the gang last year," (Shamsuddin) said. "The new authorities want to destroy Islam, so every Muslim must rise to defend his religion. If you do not go with us, I will shoot you," I was told by (Zakhir), ringleader of the gang. There were 30 of us in the gang. We blew up bridges, set fire to schools, collected taxes from the population--in other words, we simply grabbed everything we could. After 2 months (Zakhir) led us to Pakistan. There we underwent military training in a special camp near Peshawar. The camp's territory was carefully guarded; we lived behind barbed wire. Foreign instructors taught us. There were American specialists among them."

Servicemen often have to take part in combat operations against dushmans. Here are just a few notes from my journalist's notebook.

On 15 March two infantry battalions in the Behsud area combed the district with a detachment of sarandoy (people's militia) and a detachment made up of local volunteers. Some 37 dushmans were killed, including the leaders of two gangs operating there. Some 69 bandits were taken prisoner. The next day the two battalions carried out an operation in the (Lalma) area. Weapons and documents were captured and seven dushmans were killed. On 18 March they staged an ambush near ([name indistinct]). A total of five bandits were captured and nine were killed. On the same day two companies accompanying a truck convoy suddenly left the highway and surrounded a kishlak which, according to the local people, had been entered by a gang. A dozen bandits were captured.

With the active assistance of the population the territory was cleared of dushmans. Unable to stand up to the Afghan army in open battle, counter-revolution is resorting to terror methods--hunting down representatives of people's power and trying to disrupt the economy and intimidate the population. The bandits are extremely cruel, sparing neither women nor children. They told me at the PDPA provincial committee that in Nazian district dushmans had burned down 382 peasant homes because the local people had supported the government. When one gang was surrounded in the kishlak of (Khutyani) the dushmans, trying to escape, forced the kishlak inhabitants to walk in front of them. They fired their guns as they hid behind women and children.

Here, in Nangarhar Valley, where so much work has been done to make this rocky, arid land fertile, it is particularly painful to see the evidence of sabotage. We drove past the shell of a destroyed school building, an irrigation canal, bereft of vital water, flashed by, followed by what had once been a small woods, now hacked to the ground.

It had taken years to create the unique Jalalbad irrigation complex in the valley. It was once known by the Afghans as the "dead" valley. Old people say that birds were unable to fly across it without falling down dead because of the heat. But construction workers arrived in the mid-sixties. With the Soviet Union's technical assistance and with the aid of Soviet specialists the Kabul River was dammed in the (Daruntinskiy) gorge and a 70-km canal was built from the reservoir thus formed to the valley. One-eighth of it passed through a tunnel cut into the rock. A separate hole was made in the rocky ground for each of the many thousands of seedling, and it was then filled with a layer of soil. And man's labor was rewarded--the land revived. In 1978 the workers on the two state farms which had been set up there harvested around 6,000 tons of citrus fruits and 1,300 tons of olives, which gave the state an income of 10 million afghani.... But last year they managed to harvest only 3,100 tons of citrus fruits. Wherever they can the dushmans destroy the irrigation canals, hack down the trees and try to prevent the farmers from carrying out the harvest work.

But no matter how vicious Afghan counterrevolution becomes, the futility of its plans is becoming more and more obvious with each passing day. The ground is clearly slipping away from beneath its feet.



"Of the 23 districts in our province, at present only 2, Khugiani and Achin, situated in the most remote mountain areas, are not controlled by people's power," (Anvar Isar), first secretary of the PDPA provincial committee said. "The local people are asking the government to protect them against the bandits' outrages. Self-defense detachments are being formed everywhere. Even mullahs as well as peasants are joining them.

"Despite the continuing difficulties and the resistance from the counter-revolutionary forces, the situation is returning to normal in the province and the revolution's social base is broadening. Enterprises, institutions, schools and colleges are operating. Classes have continued uninterrupted at Jalalabad University. It now has more than 1,000 students. Formerly the university had only one department--medicine. Another three have now opened--engineering, agriculture and arts. A youth center was set up recently, comprising a pioneers' palace, a sports center and a center for Afghan-Soviet friendship. Over the past year alone the PDPA provincial organization has obtained more than 1,300 new party members and candidate members; there are 141 primary party organizations, and 104 cells of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth are active in the province. The trade union organization has more than 12,000 members.

"It is gratifying to see the peasants playing an increasing part in activating social life. In 130 kishlaks the elders were elected by the peasants and 32 kishlaks have poor committees. There are several land reform groups. In the past few weeks 650 peasants have received documents enabling them to own land. More and more people are returning home from across the border, to peaceful labor.

"Of course, it will take a lot more effort to strengthen people's power," (Anbwar Isar) said on parting. "But we are looking confidently ahead. The Afghan people are aware of the support of their loyal neighbor, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The difficulties do not frighten us."

CSO: 1807/305

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

INDIAN SCIENTISTS IN TURKMENISTAN--A group of Indian scientists headed by Dr Raja (Gopalan) has departed Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmen SSR, for India. During their stay, the Indian scientists learned about the experience gained by their Turkmen counterparts in protecting rivers and canals from water needs by using fish. The Indian scientists have highly praised the work of their Turkmen counterparts. Dzhomart Aliyev, scientist of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences [name indistinct] Institute, said while being interviewed by our correspondent that Turkmen scientists are cooperating with their Indian counterparts in nurturing a variety of fish which feeds on weeds in rivers and canals. [Text] [GF221546 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83 GF]

GROMYKO REPORT PUBLISHED--The POLITICHESKAYA LITERATURA Publishing House has brought out as a separate brochure the report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which was delivered by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko at the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 16 June 1983. The USSR Supreme Soviet decision on this issue is also being published. The brochure has been published in a mass edition. [Text] [LD240409 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 83]

CSO: 1807/304

AFGHAN PUBLISHERS IN AZERBAIJAN--A delegation composed of a number of members of the DRA State Committee for Publications and Press is visiting the Soviet Union. The DRA delegation is currently in Azerbaijan SSR and has conferred with Nazim Ibragimov, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing House, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. The guests have also conferred with Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. They have also visited sites of interest, museums and newspapers in Baku and traveled to Kuba Rayon. The delegation departs Baku on 3 July. [GF051504 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 3 Jul 83 GF]

CSO: 1831/13

NATIONAL

PRAVDA PRAISES GEORGIAN USE OF PUBLIC OPINION DATA

PM241157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Report by special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and G. Lebanidze under the rubric "Discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum": "What Do People Think?"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi--It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum that the party has at its disposal many channels of flexible, on-the-spot communication which enables it to be sensitive to changes in the masses' moods and study their interests and requirements in depth. These include working people's statements and letters, questions put to lecturers and propagandists, and sociological research.

Georgia was cited among the places where interesting experience of this work has been accumulated. It is proposed to make wider use of this experience and develop it in every way. We will describe some aspects of the work in the study of public opinion which is carried out by the republic's party organizations.

It was decided to hold an all-union scientific and practical conference on enhancing the role of primary party organizations in Tbilisi in April. A month before, the local newspapers published a letter from the Georgian CP Central Committee to all the republic's communists. This was a kind of report on what had been done recently to improve the activity of primary party organizations. But--most important--it was also an appeal and a proposal: "Tell us your opinion about ways of further improving the work of the party's grassroots components and enhancing their militancy and authority, their role and their influence on the life of labor collectives." Letters were to be addressed to the Central Committee and other party organs and to the mass media. It was promised that all opinions would be carefully analyzed and taken into account.

How did people respond to this appeal? The letters came in very soon. They were printed in newspapers, broadcast on radio and television, studied and generalized in the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. By the conference's opening day much material had been collected, and this was widely used both in its work and in preparing the final recommendations.

Perhaps the reader will say: Well, an all-union conference is a significant event, and in this case such an appeal is quite justified. We agree. But let us add: This appeal was not the first, and was far from an isolated occurrence in the republican party organization's practice. Regular conferring [sovet] with communists and the masses of working people on various questions of party and economic work have become the hard and fast rule.

Of course, this is not a local discovery. Perhaps it should be put this way: The best of the experience of our party, which has always considered it necessary to consult with the people, has been widely adopted here. And let us observe that it has an effective influence on the course of events.

Some events of more than 10 years ago should be recalled. When the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the work of the Tbilisi party gorkom was adopted--a resolution which was a turning point for the republic--and in this connection the question of combating negative phenomena which were substantially retarding economic and social development was raised urgently, the Georgian CP Central Committee also deemed it necessary to appeal to people. The purport was as follows: How, in your opinion, can the social atmosphere most quickly be improved? What do you advise to overcome the force of inertia, develop criticism and self-criticism, and eradicate all that hampers our forward movement?

No, this appeal did not immediately arouse a mass response at the time. At first there were not many letters. Apparently from the same old force of inertia: The situation which had arisen here at that time was having its effect. It was somehow an unusual thing to be asked to put forward your thoughts on improving matters in the republic.

But the Central Committee continued the line it had begun persistently and patiently. The first letters, though few, were given wide publicity, and the most concerned attention was devoted to them and really statewide significance attached to them. What was particularly important was that an attempt was made to implement all practical suggestions. Then, in the light of all this, the conviction began to grow stronger in people's minds that they were being appealed to seriously and that their advice and proposals were really needed for practical work.

Step by step the dialogue became increasingly active. The republican Communist Party Central Committee appealed to communists and nonparty people in elaborating its most important resolutions. It invited everyone to become involved in preparations for routine Central Committee plenums. Bulletins containing extracts from letters gradually became working documents at the plenums just like, for instance, draft decisions.

We have them in front of us, these pamphlets entitled "Proposals, Ideas, Problems." Many of them have accumulated over a few years. In Central Committee departments they are covered with marks of various colors--evidence that people worked on them attentively.

Here we find problems of the leadership of industry, agriculture, and culture, alongside questions of daily life, strengthening socialist legality, and improving organizational and ideological work. In the period of preparations for the 26th Georgian CP Congress a special group set up in the republican Communist Party Central Committee received and analyzed some 9,000 letters.

Naturally, the proposals and suggestions they contain are varied. Some cannot be implemented at once: They are considered for the future and incorporated in long-term work plans. But measures are adopted immediately on many.

Training has been organized for the chiefs of the newly created agriculture sections of raykoms, with a view to helping them to master modern work methods. A lecture course is held for them at the Institute of National Economic Management, and then each defends an original diploma projects based on local material. It all began with a proposal from D. Darbaidze and G. Siamashvili of Lagodekhskiy and Makharadzevskiy Rayons and some other comrades....

In recent years the nature of the daily mail reaching party committees and the mass media in the republic has changed considerably. Take, for instance, the Central Committee's mail. It can be roughly divided into three main groups. Letters giving information on particular events locally are 41.3 percent of the total. Letters of complaint--36.7 percent. And lastly, letters containing proposals touching on various aspects of party, economic, and social life, which amounted to some 22 percent of all the mail which arrived last year. For comparison, in 1980 the Georgian CP Central Committee received fewer such letters--about 15 percent--and 10 years ago, as we have said, they were basically just isolated instances. At that time the influx of letters consisted mainly of complaints, which then amounted to more than 73 percent.

That is the dynamic of the matter. We think it shows convincingly how people are influenced by a commitment to consulting with them and a demand for their advice. This trend can be seen throughout the republic--from the Central Committee down to the shop party organization.

Now it is time to mention an innovation which has arisen under the Georgian CP Central Committee. It was named the Council for the Study of Public Opinion. After a short time, when the new organ had found its feet, its name was changed somewhat. It is now the Republican Center for the Study, Formation, and Prediction of Public Opinion.

Some basic facts. Zh. Shartava, chief of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, was made leader of the center (he now heads the Organizational Party Work Section). The honorary chairman is A. Prangishvili, vice president of the republican Academy of Sciences, a major scientist and a profoundly partyminded man. Incidentally, at the same time a department for the study of public opinion--the center's working organ--was set up in the academy's system.

Why is all this being done? In brief, in order to take better account of public opinion in party work and to influence it more. Of course, the letters we have discussed also express public opinion. But the need has emerged to study more deeply and even more purposefully study what people think about a particular problem, what worries and concerns them, and having clarified this, to react as accurately as possible and respond as fully as possible to people's requirements and questions.

CSO: 1800/1455



## NATIONAL

### HISTORICAL STUDY OF FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET UNION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 6 June 1983 (signed to press 31 May 83) on pages 3-21 carries an 8,000-word article titled "The Historical Experience of the Formation and Development of the USSR and its Study" by S. S. Khromov. The article reviews the history of the formation of the multi-national Soviet state and provides a bibliography of works on the nationality question published since the early 1970's.

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### SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN LATE 1960'S REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 6 June 1983 (signed to press 31 May 1983) on pages 21-31 carries a 4,500-word article titled "Industrial Production of the USSR in the Second Half of the 1960's" by A. V. Smirnov. The article reviews the highlights of industrial production of that period, citing figures which present the successes of Soviet industrial production in light of the Soviet economy as a whole.

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### MULTINATIONAL COMPOSITION OF BELORUSSIAN CHEKA RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 6 June 1983 (signed to press 31 May 83) on pages 157-160 carries an 1,100-word article titled "Proletarian Internationalism in the Organization and Activity of the Belorussian Cheka (1918-1921)" by I. I. Maydanov. The article provides statistics showing the extreme ethnic diversity of the Belorussian secret policy,--over 40 percent of the total number of Chekists were volunteers from China, Hungary, Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other countries--, and offers up the Belorussian Cheka as proof of the internationalist foundations of the Soviet state.

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## NATIONAL

### ROLE OF LABOR COLLECTIVE IN CONVICT REHABILITATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 11, June 1983 (signed to press 24 May 83) on pages 5-6 carries an 800-word article titled "The Labor Collective-Educator of Those Who Have Been Paroled" by S. Komaritskiy and A. Ruzhnikov. The article highlights the importance of the labor collective in the final and complete rehabilitation of convicts. According to the authors, the labor collective plays an important role, not simply in arranging a place to work for the parolee, but in insuring that genuine rehabilitation has taken place. Occasionally, the authors warn, prisoners will seek a place in a labor collective simply to have their sentences reduced. Officials are urged to observe the prisoner "during the course of the work which prepares him for parole" and to give those who seem disinterested or unwilling to perform such work "a less advantageous form of parole, for example, parole with a mandatory requirement of labor." The article also suggests that the labor collective will play an increasingly important role in the parole system with the adoption of the new law "On Labor Collectives and Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations," which is as yet only a proposal.

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### RELEASE TIME, SPECIAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR WOMEN ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 11, June 83 (signed to press 24 May 83) on pages 12-13 carries a 1,000-word article titled "The Work of Women On a Part-Time Basis" by O. Makarova and N. Tarasova. The article analyzes various arrangements which can be made for women who desire part-time work in order to facilitate "the combination of the maternal functions with professional activities and participation in social life."

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## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET HEARS REPORTS ON CONSUMER ISSUES

#### Supreme Soviet Agenda Detailed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jun 83 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "In the Interests of the People. The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session"]

[Text] Morning session, 4 June.

The seventh session of the republic supreme soviet has started at a portentous time. The workers of Georgia are making preparations to ceremonially mark to 200th anniversary of the Georgiyev Treaty--the first manifesto of friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and Georgian peoples. They are dedicating new labor accomplishments to this great event and working with enthusiasm to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The workers of the republic have adopted as a guide for action the instructions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee general secretary Yu.V. Andropov and they are devoting all their efforts to the successful completion of the plans for this year and for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan and to improving labor productivity and strengthening labor discipline.

As among all Soviet people, the peace initiatives of the CPSU and Soviet government aimed at reducing international tension and averting the danger of thermonuclear war are warmly supported by workers in the republic.

Workers in the cities and the countryside are responding with a high labor attitude to the party's constant concern for the further burgeoning of the well-being and cultural level of the workers. The aspiration to improve the activity of the services sphere, satisfy people's urgent requirements more fully, improve the utilization and maintenance of housing, and strengthen legality in the field of housing conditions was strikingly reflected in the work of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation Seventh Session, which opened its first meeting at 1000 hours on 4 June in the GSSR Supreme Soviet Conference Hall.

Those present at the chairman's table included: deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, and deputy chairmen, deputies V.G. Kvitsiniya, Z.O.

Vasadze and B.V. Tekhov. The following were present in the government loges: comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidza, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, O.F. Kulishev, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili, and Zh.K. Shartava, together with members of the GSSR Supreme Soviet and government.

The session was opened by chairman of the GSSR Supreme Soviet I.V. Abashidze. He proposed that all should rise to honor the memory of the late GSSR Supreme Soviet deputy G.I. Kalandarshvili.

A resolution was adopted on the report of chairman of the Credentials Commission A.V. Kobaidze recognizing newly elected deputy to the GSSR Supreme Soviet, A.I. Zedginidze.

The agenda was confirmed. It contained the following items:

1. The tasks of the soviets of working people's deputies in improving the work of services sphere enterprises, establishments and organizations as an important factor in strengthening discipline and improving social labor productivity.
2. The development of housing and improvements in the utilization and maintenance of housing.
3. The draft of the GSSR Housing Code.
4. The status of planned task fulfillment for the construction of production projects, strengthening labor discipline and the observance of socialist laws in the republic's construction organizations in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.
5. Changes in the composition of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
6. Confirmation of GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukases.
7. The formation of a GSSR Supreme Soviet permanent commission on energy.

The order of work for the sessions was confirmed.

The deputies turned to an examination of the questions on the agenda for the session.

First deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers N.A. Chitanava presented a report entitled "On the Tasks of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Improving the Work of Enterprises, Establishments and Organizations in the Services Sphere as an Important Factor in Strengthening Labor Discipline and Improving Social Labor Productivity."

The following deputies participated in the discussion on this report: D.R. Kukhalashvili (Shaumyana electoral district, Tbilisi city); G.G. Lezhava

(Leninskiy electoral district, Zugdidi city); K.T. Saliya (Bedianskiy electoral district, Tsalkskiy Rayon); L.I. Glonti (Nasakiral'skiy electoral district, Makharadzevskiy Rayon); T.Sh. Imedadze (Leninskiy electoral district, Samtredskiy Rayon); M.M. Kadzhaya (Atskurskiy electoral district, Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon); S.M. Bulashvili (26 Komissarov electoral district, Gori city); S.N. Kartoziya (Khalshskiy electoral district, Mestiyskiy Rayon); V.A. Sobolev (Shaumyanskiy electoral district, Marneul'skiy Rayon).

A recess was called. After the recess deputy chairman of the GSSR Supreme Soviet deputy Z.O. Vasadze took the chair. Deputies L.K. Kirkitadze (Leninskiy electoral district, Tkibuli city) and T.N. Davitashvili (Suramskiy electoral district, Khashurskiy ayon) participated in the continued discussion.

The deputies speaking in the discussion stressed the great importance of the activity of the services sphere for improving workers' living conditions, increasing labor productivity and strengthening discipline. They noted that the soviets of working people's deputies have been afforded broad powers in the field of consumer personal services. Making use of the powers invested in them, the soviets have started to deal more actively with questions concerning the development and improvement of activity by the personal services enterprises. At the same time, the level of personal services reached does not fully meet the requirements of workers. Those speaking introduced concrete proposals aimed at improving the activities of the services sphere and more active participation on the part of the soviets in resolving questions concerning the rise in the level of consumer personal services, especially in the countryside.

The discussion of the first item on the agenda came to an end.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The deputies turned to an examination of the second and third items. The floor was given to Yu.I. Kedishvili, deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers, to deliver the report "On the Development of Housing and Improvements in the Utilization and Maintenance of Housing and the Draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code."

The deputies heard a joint report from the GSSR Supreme Soviet Legislation and Socialist Law Commission and the Consumer and Municipal Services Commission presented by deputy A.I. Azirov.

There was discussion of the report and joint report. Those participating included the following deputies: N.N. Nefedov (G. Tabidze electoral district, Tbilisi city); V.O. Kobakhiya (Gul'ripshskiy electoral district, Gul'ripshskiy Rayon); Yu.G. Ungiadze (Dzhaparidze electoral district, Batumi city); T.Sh. Kabulova (Dzhavskiy electoral district, Dzhavskiy Rayon); G.E. Aleksandrov (Avchal'skiy electoral district, Tbilisi city); L.G. Lomidze (Baratashvili electoral district, Tbilisi city); I.G. Khazaradze (Kuybyshevskiy electoral district, Tbilisi city); R.M. Georgadze (Pionerskiy electoral district, Rustavi city); M.P. Apakidze (Leninskiy electoral district, Chiatura city).

They said that the discussion at the present session of the question of developing housing and improving the utilization and maintenance of housing will promote a considerable improvement in work in this field.

The deputies noted that the draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code, drawn up on the basis of the provisions contained in the USSR Constitution and the GSSR Constitution and presented for examination at the session fully accords with the bases of USSR and union republic housing legislation. At the same time, consideration has been given to the specific features and conditions of our republic.

The deputies unanimously approved the draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code presented for discussion at the session.

The deputies heard closing remarks presented by deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers Yu.I. Kedishvili.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the second item.

The session also unanimously adopted a law on the GSSR confirming the Housing Code.

This concluded the morning session of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session.

Evening Session, 4 June.

The evening session of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session, was chaired by deputy chairman of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, deputy B.V. Tekhov.

The deputies turned to an examination of the fourth item on the agenda. The report of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission on construction and the construction materials industry, entitled "On the Status of Planned Task Fulfillment for the Construction of Production Projects, Strengthening Labor Discipline and the Observance of Socialist Laws in the Republic's Construction Organizations in Accordance with the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum," had been distributed to deputies beforehand and it was not therefore read at the session. Deputies B.I. Vashakidze (Ordzhonikidzevskiy electoral district, Kutaisi city) and V.T. Gogoladze (Khetagurova electoral district, Tbilisi city) participated in the discussion.

Analyzing the state of affairs in this field, they noted the great significance of timely commissioning of production objects and the undeviating fulfillment of planned tasks in the construction of such objects. They emphasized that without a strengthening of labor discipline it is impossible to achieve improvements in work. They pointed to the need to strengthen control over the observance of socialist laws in the construction organizations.

Discussion of the fourth item on the agenda was concluded.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution on this question.



The deputies also unanimously confirmed changes in the composition of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, deputy T.V. Lashkarashvili, presented a report on the confirmation of ukases of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously confirmed ukases of the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted in the interval between sessions and subject to confirmation by the Supreme Soviet, and passed the corresponding laws and resolutions.

The session decided to form a GSSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission on Energy. Deputy D.R. Kukhalashvili was elected chairman of this commission.

The agenda was completed. The GSSR Supreme Soviet seventh session was closed.

#### Quality of Life Surveyed

Tbilisi ZAYRA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 2

[Unattributed report on the report delivered by deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers deputy N.A. Chitanava, at the GSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session: "On the Tasks of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Improving the Work of Enterprises, Establishments and Organizations in the Services Sphere as an Important Factor in Strengthening Labor Discipline and Improving Social Labor Productivity"; report published as a summary of the stenographic record]

[Text] Comrade deputies. The enterprises of the services sphere play a major role in implementing the program of socioeconomic development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum that concern for satisfying the day-to-day needs of Soviet people and further improving their labor and everyday conditions is a task of exceptional importance. The work of the services sphere should be carried out precisely in accordance with this task.

In recent years, development in the services sphere has been significantly accelerated. Its material-technical base has been strengthened and commodity turnover and the volume of personal, municipal and transportation services and other kinds of services have increased.

Insuring high labor productivity in the field of material production is impossible without accelerated development in the nonproduction sphere of the national economy--the services sphere. This law-governed pattern has been reflected in the distribution of workers employed throughout the Georgian national economy. About 30 percent of the total number of workers in the national economy are now in the services sphere.

The personal services sphere plays a major role in the rational utilization of the labor force. This is particularly important at the present stage, when the scales of economic activity are exceptionally great and the availability of labor resources is limited. According to the calculations, one worker in the personal services sphere makes it possible for three or four individuals engaged in domestic activities to participate in social production.

The attention of the party and government to questions of improving the everyday lives of Soviet people finds actual expression in the development of all areas of consumer services. For example, over the past 12 years the per capita volume of commodity turnover in Georgia has increased 72 percent to reach R923.

In Georgia the material-technical base for trade and public catering has been considerably expanded: self-service and regular department stores and public catering projects have been built and progressive forms of trade are being introduced.

Significant steps are being taken to facilitate domestic work for women and reduce the amount of time required for domestic activities. This is being achieved through the development of public catering and increasing the production and sale to consumers of semifinished products, diet products and special diet products for children.

Definite positive results have been achieved in expanding the public catering network for workers employed in production.

The practice of providing catering facilities for workers at construction sites is being extended. Construction workers in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Sukhumi and Rustavi now receive complete hot meals delivered to sites in heat-sealed containers.

It has also become traditional to provide hot meals for rural workers during the periods of the spring and summer work. Catering for workers and employees in the fields and plantations has been particularly well organized within the systems of the Abkhaz and Adzhar unions of consumer societies and the Zugdidi, Makharadze, Tskhakaya and Gurdzhaani cooperative organizations.

However, for a whole series of enterprises, establishments and farms the material-technical base for workers' catering still does not meet today's requirements, and this is having an adverse effect on the organization of catering. Workers' dining halls at the Tbilisi footwear production association, the quilting factory and other enterprises are set up in crowded, unsuitable premises. At the Tbilisi knitted wear factory No 1, the Telavi sewn articles factory, the Gori canning plant and a number of other enterprises, dining rooms for the corresponding trade and technical installations are not in good order.

The local soviets have been entrusted with a major role in the development of trade and public catering. In accordance with existing legislation, they are in charge of the activity of trade and public catering objects in their territories. It is essential that the local organs of state power and their leaders activate work in this direction and show greater responsibility in improving consumer trade services.

Improvement in the organization of Soviet people's leisure is a law-governed pattern in a socialist society. The CPSU and the Soviet government are taking consistent steps whose aim is to shorten the working day and increase workers' free time.

The significance of work done by the personal services enterprises to repair and maintain domestic machines and appliances in good working order is growing constantly. In Georgia the numbers of domestic appliances are increasing steadily. In 1980 a total of 88 out of each 100 families had radio receivers, 79 out of each 100 television sets, 90 per 100 refrigerators, 58 per 100 washing machines, 62 per 100 sewing machines and 21 per 100 vacuum cleaners. One important task for the personal services is to help in maintaining all these machines in good working order.

The sphere of consumer personal services is the newest sector of the national economy, but its successes are notwithstanding, impressive. In Georgia, in 1982 personal services sold to consumers amounted to R181.8 million, against R62.3 million in 1970.

The changes occurring in the status of personal services in the countryside are especially marked. Here, the average annual growth rates are the highest in the country.

Mention must be made, however, of the serious shortcomings also existing in this matter. The proportion of repair services for which consumers have special need remains low. In 1982 it made up only 32.5 percent of the total volume. The average all-union level has still not been reached in Georgia for many kinds of repair work. These include repairs to clothing, knitted articles, automobiles and domestic appliances.

The fact that the network of hairdressing salons, photographic studios, bathhouses and shower baths is being expanded relatively slowly here is a cause for concern. Within the republic the services subsectors requiring raw materials and materials in short supply are being rapidly developed, while consumers need first and foremost services which are not connected with the expenditure of large material resources but which at the same time are very necessary.

Local soviets have the right, taking into account the local conditions, to establish operating hours for personal services enterprises that are convenient for local inhabitants, and of exercising control over the observance of such schedules. In the final analysis it is essential to enhance consumer interest in personal services and improve the quality of services and promote volume growth.

At present these indicators are far from high. An analysis of consumer demand shows that more than half the populations of Kutaisi and Tskhaltubo use the services offered by the personal services enterprises only once or twice a year. The following answers were given to questions connected with the amount of time spent on placing orders to obtain services: in Kutaisi 199 pollees (41 percent) spent 15 minutes on placing an order, 168 (34.6 percent) 30 minutes and 118 (24.3 percent) up to 40 minutes.

The opinion of workers polled at the Kutaisi automobile plant is of interest: "The time spent to place orders makes us rarely use the personal services"; "We lose valuable time standing in line"; "Up to now our personal services



administration has not found time to open even one hairdressing salon or reception point on our plant territory."; and so on.

The speaker went on to deal with questions of public health. Having noted the successes in this field, he focused attention on the unresolved questions. Thus, within the republic serious disproportions have taken shape in the field of providing medical personnel. The republic indicator for staffing therapeutic and prophylactic establishments with specialists possessing advanced medical training is below the all-union average.

This situation is explained by the fact that the executive committees of local soviets of working people's deputies and the public health organs are not giving due attention to questions of attracting and keeping physicians and are failing to create favorable everyday conditions, as a result of which there is personnel turnover.

The indicator for bed occupancy in the republic's hospitals is also below the all-union average. In our cities this indicator stands at 214 while the all-union figure is 328 against a normativ of 330. In the countryside it is even worse.

This is largely explained by the fact that a certain proportion of hospitals in the republic are located in old, fully depreciated buildings which in many cases are not equipped with hot, and in many cases even cold, water, are poorly heated in the winter and so forth.

Despite the fact that the premises of many therapeutic and prophylactic establishments require capital and current repairs, the funds allocated for this purpose are not being fully assimilated. Against the background of the shortage of hospital beds and capacities at outpatient and polyclinic establishments in the republic, the unsatisfactory assimilation by the construction organizations of capital investments allocated to develop the public health network is intolerable; because of this a considerable part of already limited funds is simply wasted. Suffice it to say that the GSSR Ministry of Construction fulfilled the 1982 plan for the construction of public health projects only 76 percent. Of the R23.7 million of planned capital investments only R21 million were assimilated.

The attitude of some economic managers to the matter of workers' health must be radically altered. This applies primarily to industrial enterprises, where measures to prevent production accidents and occupational diseases and the observance of the production hygiene standards are inadequate and ineffective and in some cases of a merely formal nature. As a result, the amount of absenteeism for reasons of work incapacity is still great.

The material base for the pharmacy network remains below the required level in the republic. Most pharmacies do not meet the sanitation standards. The demand of the republic's consumers for medicines is still far from satisfied. And at the same time, excess inventories of drugs are being stored in the warehouses of the republic pharmaceutical administration.

The Ministry of Health and the other republic ministries and administrations, the councils of ministers of the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR's and the ispolkoms of the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast, together with city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies are still failing to fully carry out sanitation and health measures and to insure observance of the sanitation procedures in cities and populated points and at enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The status of the local health resorts does not meet today's requirements and a better material-technical basis for them is to be desired; and improvement in the quality of patient care is needed. Unfortunately, we still often observe cases of a callous attitude to patients on the part of medical personnel, and of a low level of care.

Along with the Ministry of Health, the city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies called upon to wage an energetic struggle against these quite impermissible violations. They must be responsible for the status and organization of public health in the territory subordinate to them, provide leadership for the local public health establishments and take steps to strengthen their material-technical base.

The speaker analyzed in detail the work of transportation and communications facilities. Some 598 intercity, 1,033 suburban and 302 city bus routes are now being operated within the republic with a daily complement of 3,350 buses. In addition, about 6,400 taxicabs and minibuses are available for the public. It is envisaged that by the end of the five-year plan up to 25 intrarayon and intercity routes will have been opened. A total of 8 to 10 suburban (rural) routes will also have been opened, linking 15 to 20 high-mountain villages with rayon centers.

However, serious shortcomings still exist in public transportation services. There are still frequent cases of failure to maintain schedules and the cancellation of particular runs, and a radical improvement is needed in the sanitation condition of buses and cars. The rudeness of taxicab drivers and attempts at extortion occasion justified complaints from the public, and the conveyance of passengers without tickets and so forth has still not been stopped once and for all. The leadership of the Ministry of Motor Transport and the local organs of power must give all this their special attention.

Definite work has been done to improve civil aviation passenger services in Georgia. The network of ticket booking offices has been notably expanded. In Tbilisi these booking offices have been opened in the administrative establishments, densely populated regions, major housing developments, at the large industrial enterprises, the metro stations, and in cultural centers. The placement of orders for airline tickets by telephone has been revived, with home delivery of tickets.

Despite this, the operation of civil aviation still occasions legitimate complaints from citizens. The main causes of these complaints are violations of the rules and order of priority for the sale of tickets, the rudeness of cashiers, the careless work of the information services, frequent violations

of flight times, shortcomings in the organization of passenger services and many others. The management of the Georgian civil aviation administration has been obligated to sharply raise the level of consumer services; this applies both to the work of the information services and ticket desks, and the observance of flight schedules and improvement in their technologic status, and in general the undeviating fulfillment of all planning and qualitative indicators.

Definite work has also been done to improve passenger services on the Transcaucasian Railroad. The stations and station buildings have been newly equipped, the inventory of passenger cars increased and new railroad alighting platforms commissioned.

At the same time the standard of passenger services still lags far behind today's requirements. Preparation of passenger trains for route service is often still unsatisfactory. There are numerous cases of the conveyance of passengers without tickets, double booking, setting aside of free seats, unsanitary chair covers, rudeness from railroad officials and other violations that are resulting in a growing number of complaints from citizens.

The technical condition of the inventory of cars is also unsatisfactory. In the summer, technically malfunctioning and obsolete cars in which travel is totally alien to any concept of even elementary comfort are used to assemble additional trains.

All this results from the low level of discipline among workers employed in passenger services and a weakening of educational and preventive work among railroad workers.

The commissioning of new stations on the Tbilisi metro is tangibly increasing the volume of passengers carried and the level of services, and insuring steady traffic flow during peak hours.

The local organs of state power have the necessary information on the numerical strength of the population at the sites of major housing developments, growth prospects, the main passenger flows in the morning and evening hours, and the start and end of work at the major industrial enterprises. It is essential that by using their powers they galvanize activity on organizing the rational movement of passenger transportation and improving passenger services.

Major tasks have been outlined for improving consumer communications services. Special attention is being given to improving telephone services. During the current five-year plan provision has been made for the expansion of the Tbilisi telephone network by 100,000 lines. It is also planned to expand telephone communications in other cities in the republic. New exchanges will be built in Samtredia, Kutaisi, Chiatura, Gali, Ochamchira, Kareli, Terzhola, Sukhumi, Dusheti, Gorchokori and others.

Much work is being done to expand and improve the technical condition of rural telephone communications. Over the past 2 years 11,500 new lines have been

commissioned. It has been possible to satisfy consumer demand for telephone links in 117 villages, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Of the total installed capacities in the rural telephone network, 1,600 lines have been used to replace old manual switching gear, and this has vastly improved telephone services for consumers in 35 villages. During the present five-year plan it is intended to completely eliminate manual switching gear.

At the same time it must be noted that palpable shortcomings exist in the operation of communications facilities, primarily the operation of the telephone network. The technical condition of this extremely important system (including in Tbilisi) is unable to withstand any criticism. The impression is created that the management of the Tbilisi telephone services is doing nothing to set things to right but just hoping for better times.

It is incumbent upon the Ministry of Communications to take into account the shortcomings that have been noted and to make every effort to correct them; while for their part the local soviets must exercise control over the production-organizational work of communications and give communications workers comprehensive help.

Having touched on housing and municipal services, the speaker devoted particular attention to questions of hot water supplies. Here, the best indicators are in Tbilisi. Things are considerably worse in Sukhumi, Batumi, Telavi, Zugdidi and Tskhaltubo. The introduction of centralized water supplies results in a considerable saving of fuel. Managers in the municipal services have many reserves and they have much to do. Along with full assimilation of capital investments they must make rational use of funds allocated for capital repairs.

The public comes into frequent contact with the housing and municipal services. Accordingly, the operating conditions for these services constitute a very important question. On 1 March 1983 the administrations of the Tbilisi housing services switched to a new set of working conditions that are convenient for the public. Progressive forms of service have been introduced, namely taking statements and orders over the telephone. Using the telephone, apartment tenants can order information and then go and collect it when convenient. This is a good beginning. It is essential that bureaucracy and formalism are excluded from this business.

The progressive form of service of introducing a standard document for making payments for municipal services has still not been extensively disseminated. It is convenient both for the organizations and the public. Experience in other republics shows that it reduces to one-third the time required for operations and paper consumption, while late payments are halved.

One prerequisite for improving living conditions is the gas supply. The percentage of gasification in the republic is now 95.2 percent. Special attention is being paid to the high-mountainous and mountainous rayons where there are no local fuel resources and the importation of other kinds of fuel is difficult.

In the 25 years that have elapsed since the start of gasification in the republic, some gas stoves have been fully depreciated and become unsuitable



for further use. For citizens living in municipal and administrative housing the replacement inventory for gas stoves is very small and does not even minimally satisfy demand. This matter must be brought into good order. There are also other shortcomings. Schedules for gas deliveries to subscribers are not met and price distortion and a low level of service still occur.

Among other important questions the speaker singled out the development of preschool establishments and their normal operation. Within the republic there are 2,206 permanent preschool establishments catering for 162,245 children. In addition, each year up to 150 seasonal kindergartens are opened up in connection with agricultural work.

The inspection of preschool establishments carried out in accordance with a special Georgian Communist Party Central Committee decision has promoted substantial growth in the network of preschool establishments, the strengthening of their material-technical base, and a higher level of training and educational work and medical care. Following the inspection, the party and soviet organs, enterprises, establishments and patronage organizations took a more active position in the matter of improving the operation of preschool establishments.

All this notwithstanding, the material bases for many preschool establishments remain weak; in particular, they are not adequately supplied with furniture. Definite miscalculations are noted in the organization of medical care in preschool establishments. The work of physicians and nurses attached from the polyclinics is ineffective, and as a result cases of illness among children remain palpable.

Serious problems are being raised for the general education schools and preschool establishments in connection with the transfer of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere to the new operating conditions. They must correlate the conditions of their own work with the new requirements. The republic Ministry of Education has done definite work in this direction and as a result the number of extended-day groups in the republic's general education schools has increased by 165. With regard to increasing the number of such groups in preschool establishments, this is connected with extra expenses.

Having again turned to the problems in the consumer services sphere, comrade Chitanava noted that their primary task is to accelerate the process of production concentration and specialization. At the same time it is essential to avoid mistakes of the opposite kind and not be carried away by "gigantomania."

Resolution of the task of enterprise consolidation is being hampered because the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies allot insufficient areas for trade and personal services facilities. A situation is being created in which questions of the location of facilities are resolved without consideration of consumer needs but depending entirely on the availability of premises.

It cannot be considered normal that out of 23 industrial enterprises and construction sites where more than 500 people are working there is not one

single personal services facility; or that in 32, the personal services facilities offered can cater for only one or two people at a time.

How can we justify the situation in which at the Rustavi "Tsentrolit" there is not one single personal services facility, while at the Rustavi chemical fibers plant there is only one single-place facility for repairing footwear? There are no personal services facilities at the Batumi domestic appliances plant, the Tskhinvali sewn articles factory, the Tbilisi "Isani" footwear association and so forth.

In 1980 a resolution was adopted on the development of personal services in the countryside, containing special tasks scheduled by rayon. In 1982 the republic council of ministers discussed the course of fulfillment of this resolution. There are serious shortcomings. It is essential that the leaders of local soviets in the republic give the proper attention to fulfillment of this resolution.

Special significance attaches to the comprehensive reception points. It is necessary to set up 1,000 rural comprehensive reception points at the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhoses using these facilities. It is impossible, and in any event unnecessary, to organize multiple-sector personal services at each populated point. Local comprehensive reception points should offer the public several kinds of services and take orders for all other kinds so that orders can be fulfilled at base enterprises located in the rayon centers. This will provide an opportunity for providing all kinds of personal services for the entire population of the rayon.

Development of the services sphere in the republic's health resort zones is a serious problem. There are few large trading, personal services, communications or savings bank facilities at our health resorts. In particular, there are almost no multiple-sector personal services enterprises in any of the health resorts, even one like the all-union Borzhomi resort. The situation is the same in the Gagra resort zone, Sukhumi, Kobuleti and so forth.

In a best possible situation, the health resorts have newspaper kiosks or sell small items for beach use. As for other essential goods, even fruit and dairy and canned items, vacationers must go to the market. No out-of-town trade services have been organized anywhere.

The Abkhaz and Adzhar councils of ministers and the appropriate local soviets must study all these matters in the immediate future.

When talking about improving consumer services, comrade Chitanava drew the attention of deputies to the labor and everyday conditions of the services sphere workers themselves. Very little has yet been done for them in connection with the transfer to the new working conditions.

High demands are made on the numerous detachment of workers in the republic but the necessary concern must also be shown for them. The party and government are giving this matter much attention. Those leaders responsible for labor and everyday conditions for workers in the services sphere should also be mindful of this.

The paramount question is personnel. A number of rayons are experiencing a shortage of services sphere workers. Because of lack of housing, young specialists with higher education are being assigned mainly to the places where they live. In some rayons this results in an excess, in others a shortage. Thus, in the Kakheti areas there are surpluses of consumer cooperative personnel while in regions of the Adzhar ASSR and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast there are shortages.

If the local soviets of working people's deputies had paid more attention to the training of personnel for the services sphere this situation would not exist today. The work of the soviets in recruiting women and pensioners for the services sphere must be much more active and consistent.

In conclusion comrade Chitanava said: "There is no doubt that the decisions of the highest legislative organ, expressing the will and aspirations of the workers, will promote the development and improvement of activities throughout the consumer services sphere." (Applause)

#### Georgian Housing Situation Discussed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report of report delivered by deputy chairman of the GSSR Council of Ministers deputy Yu.I. Kedishvili at the GSSR Supreme Soviet Tenth Convocation, Seventh Session: "On the Development of Housing and Improvements in the Utilization and Maintenance of Housing and the Draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code"; report published as a summary of the stenographic record]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the CPSU and Soviet government are acting in accordance with the basic economic laws of socialism and also the USSR Constitution, which defines the goal of social production as the fullest possible satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the people.

Improving housing conditions for workers is a most important integral part of improving their well-being. The party and government give their constant attention to this vitally important factor.

The housing inventory in the republic is about 88 million square meters, including 41 million square meters in the cities and 47 million square meters in rural localities. Of the total housing available, 25 million square meters make up the collectivized housing inventory, and 63 million square meters, or 72 percent, housing occupied by individual citizens.

According to figures from the Georgian Central Statistical Administration, as the result of implementation a major housing construction program, at the beginning of 1983 the republic average per capita area of living space was 17.1 square meters; the figures were 19.5 square meters in rural localities and 14.9 square meters in urban settlements, including 10 square meters not attributable to the private sector.

Compared with 1980, the average republic per capita area of living space has increased 0.8 of a square meter in the urban settlements and 1 square meter in rural localities.

During the current five-year plan, it is envisaged that 7.5 million square meters of housing will be constructed in the republic, using all funding sources. Fulfillment of this task will enable a significant contribution to be made to realization of our republic's social program.

At the same time, much work is required in order to provide housing for the workers. There are still many families in the republic that are inadequately housed or that live in poorly constructed apartments.

Under these conditions, unremitting attention should be focused on the correct allocation of housing.

A check conducted in a number of cities and rayon centers established instances of violations in the allocation of housing. This indicates that the local organs of power are not always displaying principledness in the allocation of apartments.

The local soviets of working people's deputies must insure undeviating observance of socialist legality, extensive publicity and public participation in resolving questions connected with the allocation of housing.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan and in the period 1981-1982 the plan for the commissioning of total living areas was fulfilled. Workers in the republic received a total area of 10 million square meters, including 7.4 million square meters constructed through state capital investments. However, during this same period about R70 million of capital investments allocated for housing construction, or an average of R10 million each year, were not assimilated.

Analysis of the reasons for failure to assimilate capital investments in housing construction shows that they are mainly the result of unsatisfactory work by the contract organizations, mainly a number of the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Rural Construction construction trusts, inadequate preparation of housing for commissioning in the following year, lack of rhythm in construction, and failure fully to complete landscaping work and work on services and amenities and the construction of walks and sidewalks and games and sports areas.

The volume of unfulfilled work on services and amenities alone was about R16 million during the 10th Five-Year Plan, that is, up to 30 percent of unassimilated funds in housing construction.

This situation is reflected in the condition of housing handed over for occupancy. In 1981-1982 only 1 percent of all housing was handed over with an assessment of "excellent"; 20 percent received an assessment of "good," and 79 percent, "satisfactory." Each year about R2 million, or about 30 percent of the funds allocated for repairs on fully prefabricated housing, are spent on correcting faulty work and defects permitted during housing



construction and found within the 2-year warranty period. Moreover, this delays occupancy of apartments for prolonged periods.

In this connection it is essential to enhance the responsibility of the acceptance commissions when passing housing for occupancy.

Increasing significance is now being given to improving the quality of town planning work and architecture and the variety and artistic expressiveness of housing.

When developing populated points, today's architectural decisions must blend with the historical building developments and provide for the conservation of buildings and structures of historical value. As is known, this is being successfully accomplished in the old part of Tbilisi.

At the same time, in the comprehensive building layout of housing developments it is essential to make provision for comprehensive solutions to questions of underground main services and the services and amenities of a territory, taking into account landscaping and the planting of greenery, the construction of children's play areas and sports areas, hard standings for cars, the disposition of small architectural forms and municipal services; this is not always being done.

The considerable housing inventory available in our republic and its further development require a solution to the serious and complicated problem of insuring its maintenance and improved use.

This task is now, perhaps, at least as important as new housing construction.

Definite work is being done in the republic to maintain housing: considerable sums are allocated for this purpose and important questions concerning the development of housing management have been resolved.

At the same time, fulfillment of a number of important party and government decisions on these matters is being delayed. The task of setting up combined dispatcher services equipped with up-to-date equipment and computers is proceeding only slowly.

The ministries and administrations and the executive committees of the local soviets of working people's deputies must insure further improvement in housing management and introduce more extensively the achievements of science and technology and leading experience, automation, and dispatcher service control of engineering work done on buildings.

Our state provides much help for the housing-construction cooperatives in building housing. Considerable aid is also available to private builders through loans offered on favorable terms.

The population and the public in the cities and settlements can make a weighty contribution to the cause of improving the use of the housing inventory and maintaining it. Positive experience in public participation in these measures

has been gained in the Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Pervomayskiy rayons in Tbilisi city and in Rustavi. Here the population participates actively in work on keeping porches and courtyards in good order, maintaining and landscaping outdoor areas and setting up rest areas. It is essential that these fine initiatives by the public be supported by the local soviets of working people's deputies and other state organs.

In the matter of using and maintaining the housing inventory it is necessary to resolve a number of complicated questions and also eliminate the inadequate work and shortcomings permitted in past years. As number one the speaker noted the need to improve the complete assimilation of funds allocated for capital repairs and to improve the availability of material-technical resources for this work, and to satisfy the population's requirements for construction, plumbing and finishing materials for apartment maintenance and repair.

The executive committees of the local soviets of working people's deputies must strengthen control over fulfillment of tasks involving capital repairs to housing and the purposeful utilization of material and financial means allocated for occupancy and repair needs, and take effective steps to set up a flexible housing inventory.

The transfer of administrative housing to the local soviets of working people's deputies promotes better maintenance of the housing inventory and insures its more efficient use. However, not all ministries and administrations have taken steps to gradually hand over their housing inventories.

Preparations are being made in the GSSR Council of Ministers for an examination at a presidium meeting of the question of insuring the accelerated handover to the local soviets of working people's deputies of the housing inventory on the books of the ministries and administrations, using the procedure and time periods determined by a government decree.

In order for citizens to exercise their rights to housing, along with expanding the scales of housing construction, the proper legal regulation of housing relations is of great practical significance. The constitutional underpinning of citizens' rights to housing has provided fresh impetus for improving housing legislation. The need for its renewal results from the fact that existing housing legislation is largely obsolete and does not reflect the socioeconomic conditions of life in a developed socialist society. Many matters concerned with the allocation of housing and its use and the exercise of rights and fulfillment of obligations in housing legal relations are imprecisely regulated.

All this has resulted in a need to work out and adopt a new legislative act regulating legal relations in housing, that is, a document of direct concern to virtually every citizen in our republic.

The draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code presented by the GSSR Council of Ministers for your consideration was drawn up on the basis of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the Georgian SSR Constitution and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. It fully accords with the bases of housing legislation for the USSR and the union republics.

In the draft under consideration, for the first time relations concerning the management of the housing inventory and its use and insuring its maintenance, taking into account the citizens in need of housing and the allocation of living space, are being comprehensively regulated at the level of a code.

Within the draft code, the provisions of all-union legislation, together with those matters whose regulation has been assigned to the competence of the union republics, have been reproduced, concretized and developed, taking into account the features and conditions of our republic. The draft Housing Code, drawn up for the first time, contains a number of new provisions formulated on the basis of many years of legal practice and substantiated in Soviet juridical science. At the same time, everything that has withstood the test of time and justified itself in the normal regulation of housing relations has been retained in the code.

Reinforcing the rights of citizens to obtain dwelling space in the housing in the state or public inventory or the housing of the housing-construction cooperatives, article 12 of the code states that accommodation in this housing is made available to citizens for an indefinite term of use.

At the same time, in accordance with the principle of the inseparability of rights and obligations, the draft envisages a number of obligations for citizens. In particular, citizens are obligated to take care of the housing in which they live and to use dwelling space in accordance with its intention, observe the rules for the use of dwelling space and of socialist communal living, and make economical use of water, gas, energy and fuel.

The trade unions and other public organizations should play an important role in the management of state and public housing inventories and in insuring that they are maintained. Article 26 of the draft under consideration determines that registration of citizens in need of improved dwelling conditions and establishing priorities for obtaining housing, and also the allocation of dwelling space in housing in the state and public inventories, is done under public control and scrutiny. The range of individuals having paramount and special rights to housing are defined in the draft.

The draft code precisely regulates questions of changes in and cancellation of contracts for housing rentals, and also the eviction of citizens from housing. Like the bases of housing legislation, the code establishes solid legal guarantees for citizens occupying housing on a legal basis and making proper use of it.

Eviction of citizens from housing that they occupy in the state or public inventory is permissible only on the basis of established legal procedures.

Eviction is a matter for the courts. In accordance with the basis of housing legislation for the USSR and the union republics, and with article 101 of the draft of the Georgian SSR Housing Code, administrative eviction of individuals is permitted when they have arbitrarily occupied a dwelling or are living in a dwelling in danger of collapse. Administrative eviction from

service quarters or hostels is forbidden. Citizens evicted from housing are immediately provided with other accommodation except in the cases covered in the draft under consideration.

In article 109 of the draft provision is made for cases in which citizens are evicted without being offered alternative accommodation. If a tenant or the members of his family or others living with him systematically destroy or damage housing or use it for purposes other than those for which it is intended, or through systematic violation of the rules of socialist communal living make it impossible for others to live with him in the same apartment or house, and if warnings and public pressure have failed to produce any result, eviction of those guilty at the request of the lessor or other interested parties is effected without the offer of alternative accommodation.

The draft code devotes a special section to the provision of housing for citizens in housing-construction cooperatives' housing, and its use. Underpinning the existing procedure for offering to a member of the cooperative a separate one- or several-room apartment with the permission of a general meeting of the members of the cooperative and confirmed by the executive committee of the local soviet, article 130 of the code at the same time provides that occupancy in housing-construction cooperative housing is to be effected in accordance with orders issued by the executive committee, and refusal to issue an order can be appealed in court.

An important provision is contained in article 129 of the draft. In accordance with this article, in a case in which a house belonging to a housing-construction cooperative is demolished in connection with the withdrawal of a tract of land for state or public needs, a dwelling house of equal value is transferred to the ownership of the cooperative to replace it.

Adoption of the Georgian SSR Housing Code will create a solid legal foundation for the further development of housing and insuring that the housing inventory is maintained, along with just allocation of housing, enhancement of the responsibility of soviet and economic organs for the resolution of housing questions, and also the broader participation of labor collectives and the public in housing management.

Successful implementation of the new legislative act by the state and public organs and labor collectives and citizens will be a weighty contribution to the realization of the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for a steady improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people (Applause)

9642

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## REGIONAL

### ADZHARIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS 'COUNTERPROPAGANDA' MEASURES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Article from GruzINFORM press agency: "Easy to Understand, Convincing"]

[Text] Tasks of stepping up the fight against the penetration of bourgeois ideology into the consciousness of the people was discussed at the Adzharian party aktiv meeting.

In the report of party obkom Secretary N. Gugunav it was noted that the party organization of the autonomous republic has amassed definite experience in the field of counterpropaganda. Groups of lecturers speaking on questions of the struggle against bourgeois ideology have been created in party committees and organizations of the Znaniye society. A social and political club functions under the auspices of the Batumi party gorkom and the Adzharian organization of the Znaniye society board. Lecturers and propagandists hold seminars regularly. The plans of this operation for 1983-1985 were set down in party committees, ministries and departments, creative organizations and in editorial boards of mass information and propaganda facilities. It is coordinated by the party obkom ideology commission.

However, in light of decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the positions and conclusions contained in a speech at the Plenum given by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov, the need for engaging in propaganda more efficiently and aggressively was emphasized at the conference. The ideological aktiv must have a great deal of informational materials at hand in order to do this.

The information and propaganda work with foreign tourists was called upon to be more effective and comprehensive. Particular attention should be given to heightening the political awareness of the populations of the border rayons, and to developing in them the ability to view life from the class point of view.

Chairman of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee O. Kadzhaya spoke at the conference.

Results of the conference were summarized by Candidate Member of the Georgian Central Committee Communist Party Bureau, First Secretary of the Adzharian Party Obkom V. Papunidze.

The conference adopted recommendations for engaging in more effective and dynamic counterpropaganda.

12262

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## REGIONAL

### SUMMER VACATION BRINGS 'THIEVES', 'LOAFERS' TO GEORGIAN BEACHES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Colonel Mikhail Chulkov, minister of internal affairs, Abkhaz ASSR: "Order at the Health Resorts"]

[Text] Our republic has by rights been called the all-union health center where thousands of workers from all corners of our vast country come every year to rest and improve their health. A significant percentage of the republic health resorts are located along the shore of the Black Sea in the Abkhaz ASSR, where more than 150 different health institutions, sanatoriums, vacation homes, pensions, campgrounds and tourist centers are in operation.

The demands of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for maintaining model state discipline and order in all areas of life have a most immediate connection to the problems caused by the resort season that are facing internal affairs organizations. The number of vacationers during the health resort season in Abkhazia increases every year. For example, during last year's resort season the total number of vacationers was more than double that of the republic's population: 6 times as many in Gagra, 4 times as many in Gudauta and 2 times as many in Sukhumi, etc. It is no secret that along with the wave of vacationers a different type comes in also -- "the touring players", as we call them. These are people with no definite place to live and nothing to do; they are swindlers, schemers, spongers, etcetera who in collusion with the local criminal elements attempt to commit or actually do commit various crimes and disturb the public order, not only in heavily populated areas such as railway stations and seaports, automobile stations and airports, but also in the health resort areas. All of these and other reasons predetermine a specific set of conditions for internal affairs agencies of the autonomous republic that are somewhat different and more complicated than those that our colleagues in non-resort regions of the republic happen to deal with. These specific conditions demand maximum mobilization of all efforts and facilities at our disposal as well as unswerving observation of the strictest discipline and ethics on the job, since the actions of the police employees are visible not only to the local population but also to the very large contingent of vacationers.

How do the internal affairs agencies of the Abkhaz ASSR deal with the problems presented to them during the resort season?

Carrying out special practical preventative measures, improving contacts with public organizations, improving the admissions system at health centers, and observing the pattern of living at the vacation homes, tourist centers, sanatoriums and pensions has made it possible to substantially decrease the level of crime as compared to previous years, including those crimes committed against vacationing citizens.

Prevailing conditions were improved in the cities and resorts of Sukhumi (Director GOVD G. [City Department of Internal Affairs] Agrba) and Gagra (Director GOVD D. Rapava), and Sukhumskiy (Director ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] A. Dzhobava) and Gul'ripshskiy (Director ROVD A. Tsotsonava) Rayons.

It is comforting to note that in the past resort season there was a marked decrease in the number of complaints against the actions of police officers and, on the contrary, an increase in the number of citizen letters praising them. For example, this is what was written by an inhabitant of Uzbek SSR, Disabled Veteran of the Great Patriotic War Talgat Zileyevich Sharipov: "I reported the theft of my briefcase containing money and personal belongings to the Gagra Police Department. It is difficult to put down on paper the amount of attention that was accorded to me by the staff. All of the articles and valuables that had been stolen were retrieved and returned to me thanks to their efforts. A feeling of gratitude is still in my heart for these people who so zealously and selflessly perform their services..."

However, in mentioning the definite successes attained in the struggle to provide a model social order at the health resorts of the autonomous republic we must not remain silent about the serious shortcomings and negligence in the operations of individual internal affairs agencies during the resort season of 1982. Thus, during this period an increase in crime was allowed to occur in Gudautskiy (Director ROVD L. Gabliya) and Gal'skiy (Director ROVD V. Dochiya) Rayons. Anticrime work was not effective enough in Ochamchirskiy Rayon (Director ROVD E. Tkebuchava).

Taking into consideration the problems that have occurred in the organization of the struggle for a model social order last year, and after profound and comprehensive analysis of their causes, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the autonomous republic and its local structural subdivisions developed and put into action a comprehensive plan for practical preventive measures designed to increase the effectiveness of all our work for the prevention and timely suppression of various crimes during the resort season of 1983. Particular attention was paid to technological reinforcement of health resort cloakrooms and guest rooms; burglar alarms were installed in individual hotel rooms and vacation homes.

Subdivisions of the GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate] have installed technological surveillance in transportation facilities used by tourists. At the same time an investigation is going on of the roads and highways which are equipped with special safety measures in heavily travelled areas. The traffic flow of public transportation from other cities is limited within the territory of the Pitsunda health resort complex.

Special operations groups to insure the safety of citizens' personal property at the beaches, on public transportation and on pleasure boats have been set up in the cities of Sukhumi, Gagra and Gudauta.

Moreover, special measures to improve the passport system have been provided for; we will pay special attention to see that this occurs. A strict demand is being made of those managers of business organizations and institutions who hire citizens for temporary work who do not have certificates. Facts such as these are encountered most often in the construction organizations of the autonomous republic.

One must be concerned with the serious drawbacks and negligence in hotel operation. In spite of our demands, an admissions system has not yet been set up in the Sukhumi hotels Abkhaziya and Tbilisi. Moreover, at the Tbilisi Hotel there are records of people registered there for a long time, a flagrant violation of the passport system.

At this point, the work of special druzhiniki [volunteer people's patrol] health brigades is still poorly organized. During the current resort season, we intend to increase the number of druzhiniki and they will be part of daily measures to insure public order in city resort zones.

It seems to us that the time has come for the leaders of health and therapeutic institutions to be held more strictly accountable for maintaining model order among the people that they are responsible for, as demanded by the USSR Law "Labor Collectives and Their Role in Business, Institutional and Organizational Administration."

Special measures for providing the safety and protection of personal property of foreign tourists coming to vacation in the autonomous republic have been reflected in the proposed comprehensive plan for our work.

The preventive work being done by party, soviet and law enforcement agencies and the full-scale attack against alcoholism, vagrancy, drug addiction and other antisocial activities have an essentially positive effect on the results of the struggle against crime. Thus, during the resort season of 1982 the total number of crimes committed was lower than that of the preceding period, including serious crimes such as attempted murder, infliction of great bodily harm, etc. The number of traffic safety laws broken was also lower, as was adolescent crime. There was some improvement observed in the struggle against theft and embezzlement of government and personal property, speculation, and other types of crimes. Definite positive results were also obtained in the first quarter of this year.

Our immediate goal is not to just hold the line on what we have attained, but to further reduce the level of crime and to do everything we can to ensure model public order at the Black Sea resorts of Abkhazia.

12262

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## REGIONAL

### ACTIVITIES OF ECONOMIC INSTITUTE IN URALS DESCRIBED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 149-157

[Article by M. Sergeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of Economics of the Urals Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Institute of Economics of the Urals Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] The Urals is a region to which V. I. Lenin, the communist party, and the Soviet government have always devoted exceptional attention and have always been aware of its extremely important role in the development of the country's productive forces. A large economic region which is highly industrialized and urbanized has now been formed here. More than three-fourths of its population lives in urban areas. As it does in the system of the all-union socialist division of labor, in the system of the international socialist division of labor the Urals economic region (UER) specializes in the production of heavy industry output. One of the country's highest levels of the territorial concentration of industrial production has been attained here, exceeding the average union level by about threefold.

The UER possesses diverse natural and raw materials resources, a powerful production apparatus, highly qualified specialists and workers, and a large scientific, planning, and designing potential. In order to make fuller use of these favorable factors, and to ensure the further progressive growth of the region's economy on the basis of its intensification it is necessary to solve a large number of problems such as the following: a strengthening of the raw materials base and the overall use of resources, the prevention of environmental pollution, an optimization of the transportation system, the overcoming of the shortage of labor resources and of disproportions in the development of production and of the social infrastructure, and of a departmental approach which frequently shows up in the organization of production, and so forth. The attention of the collective of the Institute of Economics which was created in the Urals Scientific Center (USC) of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1971 is concentrated on basic research in the field of regional economics and on the development of the scientific bases of the above problems.

The Institute now contains five divisions which unite 22 sectors (in Sverdlovsk) and 3 problem laboratories (in Perm, Chelyabinsk, and Orenburg). The Institute, which is the only social sciences institution of the system of the (USC)



of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has working in it not only economists, but also representatives of related disciplines--demographers, sociologists, and historians. This helps to ensure an overall approach to the problems of the region's socio-economic development.

The chief task of the Institute of Economics during the 10th Five-Year Plan was the creation of a program for the overall development of the Urals' productive forces and for increasing the efficiency of the entire economic complex of the UER. The Institute's associates concentrated their attention on a comprehensive analysis of the state of the region's economy, and on determining and working through the scientific problems which foster the development of the productive forces. Research results made it possible to formulate an overall conception of the development of the Urals' productive forces to the period up to 1990-2000. A report which was approved by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences was prepared on the basis of this conception. In the discussion of the report it was stated that it proposed a system of economic, social, and technical and organizational measures which promote the planned elimination of disproportions in the economy of the Urals, an increase in the efficiency of social production, and a rise in the standard of living of the workers.

At the present time ministries and departments are realizing around 30 large practical proposals formulated by the Institute during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and included in the list presented by the Presidium of the USC to Gosplan USSR in 1980. This list contained, in particular, recommendations regarding the creation of inter-branch mining industry associations for the overall exploitation of minerals, and also a rise in the material interest of enterprises in a fuller use of mineral raw materials and in the protection of the bowels of the earth. The Institute of Economics has been established as the head organization for the development of a plan for the creation and operation of such associations.

In accordance with an assignment from Gosplan USSR, in 1981-1983 a special-purpose overall program "The Intensification of the Industrial Production of the Urals" is being developed as a component part of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990. The Institute has been made responsible for the scientific methodological direction of the development of the program.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan a number of methodological and methods projects were prepared and introduced. They set forth the methodology and methods for the overall planning of the development of an oblast or city, or industrial and agricultural enterprises; definitions of the effectiveness of regional development and of capital investments for the reconstruction of enterprises; material stimulation and cost accounting; the social development of labor collectives; the forecasting of labor productivity and the vocational and skill structure of cadres, and so forth.

Among these documents, note should be taken of the "Methodological Recommendations for the Composition of a Long-Term Overall City Economic Development



Plan" which has obtained wide practical application. Under the direct methodological leadership of scientists from the Institute research has been conducted and plans prepared for the social and economic development of nine cities of the Urals. The basic indicators for the overall development of Sverdlovsk became a component part of the State Plan for the Development of the Economy. The Institute has also created the "Methods of Composing an Overall Program for the Economic and Social Development of an Oblast, Kray, and Autonomous Republic." An overall plan for the development of Sverdlovsk Oblast was worked out on its basis with the active participation of the Institute. Gosplan RSFSR approved of this work and recommended that its experience be disseminated to the autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts of the RSFSR. Finally, the "Methodological Recommendations for the Long-Term Planning of Enterprises" have been used by 45 enterprises and associations in Sverdlovsk Oblast (also with the direct participation of the Institute).

The wide-scale reconstruction of many Urals plants demanded the creation of special "Methodological Regulations for Determining the Economic Effectiveness of Capital Investments for the Reconstruction of Operating Enterprises." Three of their editions found wide application in scientific research and planning organizations and at industrial enterprises and associations not only in the Urals but also in other regions of the USSR.

Along with projects of a general theoretical, methodological, and methods character, during the 10th Five-Year Plan 70 projects of an applied character were introduced (fully or partially). These consisted of plans, forecasts, and concrete recommendations on improving the management, planning, and social development systems, on the use of fixed capital, reducing labor turnover, accelerating the creation and introduction of new machinery, the use of labor resources, the overall utilization of production waste, on increasing the effectiveness of the work of clubs, movie theaters, and others.

Let us cite some concrete examples of these projects. The Sverdlovsk CPSU obkom came out with the initiative to create and realize an "Overall Program for the Accelerated Growth of Labor Productivity in Industry, Construction, and Transportation and for the Efficient Use of the Labor Resources of the Sverdlovsk Oblast During the 10th Five-Year Plan and for the Years 1981-1985." The Institute of Economics developed the basic methods of the program and conducted a large amount of scientific organizational work on its formation. The methods have been recommended by Gosplan RSFSR for dissemination in all of the oblasts of the republic.

On the basis of a scientific report by the Institute, "On the Overall Use of the Minerals and Labor Resources of the Northern Rayons of the Urals," a decree was adopted which provides for the participation of a number of ministries in the solution of the economic and social problems of the northern rayons of Sverdlovsk Oblast.

On an assignment from the Sverdlovsk obkom and the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, in 1981-1982 the Institute, jointly with the oblast Planning Commission, carried out the scientific methods direction of the composition of the Food

Program of the Middle Urals Until the Year 1990. Methods assistance in the development of food programs was also given to the planning commissions of Perm, Kurgansk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Recommendations were formulated on the composition of a long-term plan for the formation and development of an agro-industrial complex in a rural area. The Institute's sector on regional agro-industrial complex research developed and introduced an overall plan for the economic and social development of an agricultural rayon, and also a plan of the composition and structure of a rayon agro-industrial association. Consultations are continually carried out in the Institute for the workers of branches and departments which are members of an agro-industrial complex. The Institute's scientists give lectures on the problems of the agro-industrial complex and of the realization of the Food Program.

The results of the theoretical and methodological research of the Institute's economists are also reflected in traditional form--monographs<sup>1</sup> and collections.<sup>2</sup>

For a number of years the Institute's collective has been studying the theoretical and practical problems of increasing the efficiency of social labor, including the formation and use of the region's labor resources.

The accomplishment of the tasks of the intensification of the economy depends to a substantial extent upon the active participation of labor collectives themselves in the management of social affairs, which, in its turn, depends upon an organization of management oriented toward the development of democratic principles. The Institute's sociologists examined the public and managerial activities of the workers in their various aspects: the forms of worker participation in management, and the conditions and factors which promote an activation of this participation. The diversity of the forms of public management institutions, and of the methods of forming and operating them (elective agencies, workers' agencies to assist them, creative amateur associations, channels for direct worker participation in the regulation of social processes) determines the mass nature and effectiveness of these institutions, and makes it possible to achieve a palpable economy of live and embodied labor.

Research conducted in the Institute has shown, in particular, that the introduction of the team form of labor organization ensures the effective enlistment of the executors themselves in the accomplishment of such tasks as an improvement of the efficiency of managerial processes; the creation of the preconditions for the introduction of the most effective form of inter-collective competition ("along the technological chain"); the efficient use of working time, equipment, and tools; the transference and dissemination of advanced experience; the display of creative initiative by the workers; a decrease in the time involved in vocation adaptation; and a strengthening of labor discipline. The team form helps to cultivate collectivism, a communist attitude toward labor, and high moral qualities.

An intensification of production which is accompanied by an increased role for the personal factor requires a certain restructuring of social consciousness and mass psychology, and the development of a new style of economic thought. At the basis of the latter is a comprehensive consideration of the "human"

nature of labor resources, and increased attention to the efficiency of the use of live labor and to labor education. It is important to achieve an optimal relationship between two groups of personal characteristics: vocational and skill and moral and philosophical. It is precisely through the prism of the personal potential that the sociological subdivisions of our institute are examining a number of social problems which have been advanced by practice in connection with the reorientation of the industrial production of the Urals to an intensive path of development.

One of the important problems being studied by sociologists is the problem of the formation of the educational potential. During the last decade the educational level of the Urals' working class has risen substantially. Thus, for example, in Sverdlovsk Oblast it rose from 7.3 to 8.5 classes of the secondary school. However, research conducted at a number of industrial enterprises shows that the average annual growth rates of the workers' educational level are lagging behind the average annual growth rates of labor skills. In connection with this, a search is being conducted in the Institute for an optimal variant for evaluating educational potential with regard to those internal connections which are taking shape today between educational levels and the vocational, political, and economic training of the workers.

Increasing importance is being acquired by the formation of a new type of production culture which accords with the needs of the contemporary stage of the development of social production. The very social status of socialist culture, of the cultural activity of man the toiler is changing.<sup>3</sup> Under these conditions studies of the role and influence of socio-cultural factors on increasing the efficiency of social production are becoming especially important. A great deal of attention is being devoted to such studies in the Institute.

The tasks of developing the sphere of social services are of especial social significance for the Urals. The strained demographic situation makes it more necessary to create the kind of complex of social and cultural services in the region which will help to make cadres permanent. This requires the working out of the scientifically substantiated principles of the development of a system of cultural institutions on the level of various types of settlements, the elimination of parallelism in the work of the state and trade union network of these institutions, and the organization of coordination between them.

A study of the problems of the cultural growth of the workers is becoming more and more closely connected with the planning of the cultural development of the population on a territorial scale. The Institute's sociologists worked out for Sverdlovsk Oblast, for a number of cities, and for the UER as a whole long-term development plans for cultural institutions on the basis of a sociological study of the workers' needs. On an order from state agencies, research is being carried out with the purpose of developing a social substantiation for the planning of new types of cultural institutions. Finally, the Institute's specialists are devoting a large amount of attention to the development of the social indicators of the population's cultural development and their introduction into the practice of economic planning.

A large amount of attention is devoted in the Institute to an analysis of the socio-economic problems of the reproduction of population and labor resources. There are no free labor resources in the Urals. The basic and, let us say it more precisely, only way of increasing the production of industrial output and the amount of capital construction and of the reconstruction and reequipping of enterprises and transportation is an increase in labor productivity. Under these conditions studies of the regional demographic situation, of the formation and efficient use of labor resources, and of the socio-economic problems of labor become increasingly important.<sup>4</sup>

As is known, demographic policy is one of the important factors of social development and of raising the standard of living in socialist society. Proceeding from the tasks of this policy, the Institute's demographers have developed a program for studying the formation of the reproductive orientations at various life stages of persons of different sexes and ages, social and material levels, and family situations. The study of the socialist family and of the vocational labor of mothers has demonstrated the increased material and spiritual potentialities of mature socialism in conducting an active demographic policy. In particular, the growth of the social consumption funds makes it possible to improve their structure and to develop the public forms of the education of the population more widely.

Proposals have been worked out in the Institute which are aimed at decreasing sickness and mortality from cardiovascular pathology, malignancies, and a number of other sicknesses, and also from injuries. Recommendations have been formulated on rationalizing the dimensions and directions of population migration flows among individual areas. Official statistics does not give complete information on migration processes; for this reason, it is important to obtain data on the characteristics of the structure, directions, and forms of the territorial movement of people on the micro level by means of special surveys of migrating populations. A study of the family status of the migrants and of the motives for their moving would make it possible to develop recommendations on the planned regulation of migration.

The results of the demographers' research are used in the creation of overall social and economic development programs on the level of a region, oblast, city, populated point, and production collective, in forecasting the size and composition of a population over the long run, and in composing labor resources balances.

The Institute has a history division which studies the history of the socialist economy of the Urals, and also the history of the region during the feudal and capitalist periods. The years 1981-1982 saw the publication of the monographs "The Industrial Urals in the Works of V. I. Lenin," "The Creation of a Stock Owned Mining Industry in the Urals," and the "Kolkhozes of the Urals in the 1940s and 1950s," and the book "Craftsmen and Laboring People of the Urals of the 18th Century" has been prepared for publication. A number of new publications are in preparation--"The Workers of the Urals During the Period of Capitalism," "The Economy of the Urals During the Great Patriotic War," and others.



Historians, economists, and representatives of other disciplines are creating the monograph "The Economy of the Urals: History and Prospects." The book traces the economic history of the region during the years of Soviet power. Together with VUZ scholars, the history division is participating in working on the problems of workers' mass organizations. Essays on the history of the Komsomol organizations of the Urals have been published, the "History of the Trade Unions of the Urals" has been given to the printers, and essays on the history of the Sverdlovsk Oblast CPSU organization and the "History of the Soviets of the Urals" are in preparation.

A capital work which is being created by the History Division together with other subdivisions of the Institute and with VUZ social scientists is the five-volume "History of the Urals." Its first two volumes are devoted to the pre-October period, and the subsequent ones to socialist and communist construction in the Urals. The preparation of the work is supposed to be completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The extensive source base and the impressive inter-discipline composition of the authors' collective of the five-volume work will make it possible, we hope, to provide a deep revelation of the economic and social processes of the region's development, and to overcome erroneous and superficial evaluations of historical facts, phenomena, and events.

The History Division coordinates research on the history of the region. "A Coordination Plan for Scientific Research on the History of the Urals for the 11th Five-Year Plan" has been prepared and sent to all academic subdivisions and VUZes in the region. In recent years the division has organized symposiums on agrarian studies and on the history of the first social democratic organizations, and has held the republic conference "The Working Class and the Industrial Development of the Urals." Preparations are under way for an all-union conference on the problems of the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

During the period of the construction of socialism when objective conditions brought the industry of the Urals to the forefront domestic science ensured its development on an improved technical base. The Urals-Kuzbass problem occupied a leading place in the industrialization of the country. Its solution, which even today is of enormous interest, was begun during the first years of Soviet power on the initiative and under the direction of V. I. Lenin. There should be a deeper study and fuller use of the experience of the integration of practice and science which was built up in the Urals during the years of the first 5-year plans. This is placing new tasks before the Institute's historians and scientists.

In order to strengthen the connection between scientific research and practice the Institute makes use of such a successfully tested form as long-term cooperation programs on the basis of general contracts with ministries and departments, production associations, and individual large enterprises. At the present time there are seven such contracts in effect, including with the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the RSFSR Ministry of Geology, the "Uralmash," "Uralkhimmash," and "Uralkhimprom" Production Associations, and the



Verkh-Isetsk Metallurgical Plant. The range of topics being worked upon is defined in the above documents, and they also provide for:

- the joint performance of research, and the discussion of research methods and results;

- the direction of competitors and assistance in the training of scientific cadres;

- the reading of lectures on important social and economic problems, and participation in the work of scientific conferences.

For example, for "Uralkhimmash" studies have been performed on analyzing the existing structure of the management of the association, and the prospects for its further development have been brought into focus. For the years 1978-1985 the basic regulations were worked out on the preparation and adoption of managerial decisions, and they were put at the basis of the approved schemes for the management of this association. The following have been prepared: methods for computing incompleeted production; methods recommendations on managing the process of the renewal of the equipment pool (temporary regulation on the procedure for working up estimates, the extension of credit, and the fulfillment of an enterprise reequipment plan has been approved on their basis); and recommendations on improving systems of intra-plant cost accounting and material stimulation which have been introduced at "Uralkhimmash" and distributed to other enterprises in the Urals. A draft has been made up for a long-term plan for the social development of the collective of the association's Degtyar Branch. At the present time eight new topics are being performed on the basis of a contract with "Uralkhimmash."

A general contract has also been concluded with the largest Urals VUZ--the Sverdlovsk Institute of the Economy. On the basis of our Institute four departments have been created which organize pre-diploma practical work and the preparation and defense of student diplomas. The RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has approved this form of connection between academic science and the higher school which is aimed at improving the quality of the training of economist cadres.

As for participation by our Institute in international scientific cooperation, the regular conferences of regionalists from the socialist countries are of the greatest interest for us. Associates of our Institute participate in these conference and deliver reports at them.

At the present time the Institute is conducting research on the following problems:

- the siting of the productive forces and the problems of the country's economic development;

- the theoretical problems of the creation of the material and technical base of communism, an improvement of the production relations of developed socialism, and a strengthening of the socialist way of life;

the problems of improving the theory and methodology of economic planning;

the prospects for the scientific and technological progress and economic development of the country;

the problems of social development, of labor, and of raising the standard of living of the people;

the socio-economic aspects of efficient nature use and environmental protection;

research in the history of the peoples of the USSR;

the history of socialist construction in the USSR.

On the level of theory, especial attention is being given to discovering the laws of the creation of the material and technical base of the region, and to improving the territorial organization of the economy of the Urals. Studies are being done on the essence and on improving regional production relations; on demonstrating the most important economic laws of socialism on the regional level; the overall development of regions as a law of mature socialism; and the historical aspects of the territorial organization of production in the Urals.

In the 1980s the basis for a further deepening of the integration of science and practice in the UER will be the special-purpose overall economic program "Intensification of the Industrial Production of the Urals"<sup>5</sup> which is being coordinated by the Institute of Economics. The Institute has also been made responsible for the scientific methods direction of the composition of an Overall Program for the Future Scientific and Technological Progress of the Urals. The conceptions and a draft of this program have been developed.

The Institute has put together, had approved by Gosplan USSR, and delivered to executors--ministries, departments, enterprises--materials on the development of a program for the intensification of the industrial production of the UER. These materials substantiate the chief methodological principles and the goals and tasks of the program, and the procedure for composing it. The most important directions of production intensification in the fuel and energy, metallurgical, machine building, and chemical complexes of the region are defined. Branch problems are examined within the single economic complex of the Urals, and with regard to inter-branch relations.

The scientific methods principles have been worked out for drawing up a scheme for the development and siting of the productive forces of the Urals as a part of the General Plan for the development and siting of the country's productive forces until the year 2000. An analysis has been performed of the laws of the development of the economies, and of the preconditions, factors, and characteristics of the basic directions of the economic and social development of Perm, Kurgansk, Chelyabinsk, and Orenburg Oblasts until the year 1990. Refinements have been made in the basic indicators of the economic and social

development and in the measures to improve the efficiency of the social production of Sverdlovsk Oblast for the years 1981-1985 and for the period until 1990. Recommendation on the development of the economies of the oblasts have been given to Gosplan RSFSR and to oblast planning commissions, and to a number of ministries and departments.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. O. A. Romanova and N. N. Ratner, "Regional Problems in Increasing the Efficiency of Metallurgical Production," Moscow, 1981; N. A. Sergeyev and V. P. Chervyakov, "Problems of Increasing the Efficiency of the Transportation of a Large Economic Region," Moscow, 1982, and others.
2. "The Economic Effectiveness of the Reconstruction of Operating Enterprises," Sverdlovsk, 1981; "An Improvement of the Structure of the Urals' Industrial Complex," Sverdlovsk, 1982; "The Fuel and Energy Complex of the Urals Economic Region," Sverdlovsk, 1982.
3. "Cultural Activity. Attempt at a Sociological Study," Moscow, 1981.
4. "Regional Characteristics of the Formation of Population and the Use of Labor Resources," Sverdlovsk, 1982.
5. M. Sergeyev, "An Overall Approach to the Development of the Economy of the Urals," PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO, No 9, 1981.

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CSO: 1800/1379

## REGIONAL

### CENTRAL ASIAN PROCURACY OFFICIALS MEET IN TASHKENT

GF201244 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Questions on improving the practice of procuracy supervision in light of the demands of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were the focus of discussion during a 2-day regional seminar held in Tashkent. Workers of the procurator's organs in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan took part in it. N. A. Bazhenov, first deputy procurator general of the USSR, gave a report to the seminar. G. S. Tarnavskiy, director of the USSR procuracy supervision department; N. B. Burikhodzhayev, procurator of the Uzbek SSR; U. S. Seitov, procurator of the Kazakh SSR; and N. M. Yusupov, first deputy procurator of the Turkmen SSR, jointly presented reports.

The speakers exchanged work experiences for strengthening the struggle against misappropriation of socialist property, thriftlessness, and violation of the state, production and labor discipline. Special attention was paid to the questions of strengthening cooperation of the procurator's organs with the other law enforcement and control organs and with the workers collectives.

Participating in the seminar were T. N. Osetrov, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; L. N. Melkumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee for State Security; responsible workers of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of the republic's law enforcement organs.

CSO: 1830/349

REGIONAL

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT DZERZHINSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 p 3

[Article: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Dzerzhinskiy Raykom took place yesterday at which time an organizational question was examined.

In connection with his transfer to another job, the plenum released N. G. Komarov, first secretary and bureau member, from his responsibilities.

The plenum elected V. V. Skitev as first secretary and bureau member. I. B. Bugayev, head of the department for organizational-party work of the Moscow Gorkom, participated in the work of the plenum.

CSO: 1800/1472



## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH FIGURES ON INTERMARRIAGE, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE USE CITED

Alma-Ata IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK KAZAKHSKOY SSSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 pp 20-25

[Article by N.P. Skachkova: "The Effect of Mixed Marriages and Families on the Internationalization of Spiritual Culture in Soviet Society"]

[Text] The convergence of the nations and nationalities at the stage of developed socialism is being accompanied by further internationalization in all spheres of life's activities and is an important direction in all social development. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that "the unity of the Soviet nations is today stronger than at any time." [1] Thus, under socialism a tendency is seen that is characterized in that "the fruits of spiritual activity in individual nations become the common property of all." [2] Studies of the role of mixed [mezhnatsional'nyy] marriages and families in the internationalization of the spiritual culture of the Soviet nations and nationalities provide an opportunity for understanding more deeply the nature, character, patterns and development prospects of this progressive process.

The constant increase in the number of mixed marriages is promoting the convergence of the Soviet peoples, and this stems from the unified socioeconomic basis and is cemented by the common national economic complex and the unified Soviet culture created through the joint efforts of all the peoples and including the best in the culture of each nation and nationality.

When resolving the cultural, psychological, linguistic and other ethnic problems involved in the convergence taking place in mixed families, it is essential to proceed from Marxist-Leninist theory on the dialectic of the social and the biological, in which the leading place is given to the social; which results in its priority in mixed marriages.

In modern bourgeois sociology the viewpoint exists that mixed families represent the only way to combine the cultures of different peoples and races. Other sociologists regard such marriages only as a biological intermixing of peoples and they think that the offspring of mixed families are twice as susceptible as other people to the effect of mutagenic pathologic factors. In and of itself this exaggeration of the biological factor is not new for bourgeois sociology: it is an extension of the trends of social Darwinism and eugenics.

All these theories distort the dialectic of the social and the biological in societal development and contradict the practical history of mankind, which even in its early stages of development found that the offspring of interethnic mating was more viable than the offspring of blood relations.

Studies by Soviet and progressive foreign geneticists have proven that extensive panmixia of isolated groups does not worsen but improves the possibility of people to demonstrate their hereditary potential. The higher an historical community of people on the economic and cultural planes, the more the blood ties are loosened in it through social ties and relationships, the less arbitrariness and prejudice prevail, and the greater the freedoms offered the individual in building his own personal life.

The development rates for the social factor are much more rapid than for the ethnic, and the role of the former grows constantly. Phenomena associated with public and production activities by people also leave their imprint on the basic genetic processes. An idea of social heredity and its role in the development of society has now been formulated on the basis of analysis of many social and biological patterns determining human development. [3]

The higher the degree of social equality among peoples, the more profound the convergence and internationalization of all aspects of life. Under socialism, in conditions of equality and the friendship of the peoples, a person becomes the true creator both of history and his own destiny. In the USSR mixed marriages and families serve as one of the factors involved in the consolidation of the Soviet people as an historically new community.

The social functions of the family are born of social requirements and the specific nature of family organization. It is only within the family that population production and reproduction is accomplished. In Man, procreation is associated not only with an instinct to perpetuate the species but also to realize spiritual values. [4] The procreative function of the family and its participation in spiritual and moral reproduction of the population, socialization, education of the individual and the organization of domestic affairs and leisure make the family an important element in all social progress. The mixed family brings international elements to each of these functions listed.

The phenomenon of mixed marriages and families forms, develops and functions according to its own objective law-governed patterns. Each of them resolves in its own way questions of the head of the family, the language used within it and so forth. It has been noted that within such families a strong tendency is seen toward interaction between and mutual enrichment of the cultures of peoples and toward the spread of the general features of Soviet culture and of spiritual values such as respect for the representatives of different nations and nationalities and their language and culture (the latter trend is dominant).

The effect of these processes on the internationalization of spiritual life in a society is a direct function of the increase in the numbers of mixed families.

The economic, sociopolitical, ideological and cultural community of the nations and nationalities, "the growing material and spiritual potential of each republic and ... its maximum use for the harmonious development of the entire country," [5], the multinational basis of the population, the intensive migration processes associated with the opening up of new regions, urbanization and other objective and subjective factors are instrumental in the more frequent contracting of such marriages. This indicates that the Soviet people are gradually overcoming nationalist and racial prejudices and that a new sociopsychological way of thinking has been born and is gaining strength.

The steady increase in the number of mixed marriages and families confirms the social requirement for convergence of the nations in the sphere of family and marriage relations. Since they have acquired the status of an important social phenomenon, within the USSR mixed marriages and families demonstrate more fully their progressive international essence. They reflect the real gains of Leninist nationalities policy and are proof that internationalism is being confirmed in personal interrelationships in our multinational state, their culture, their everyday life and so forth.

Kazakhstan is inhabited by 36 percent Kazakhs, 40.8 percent Russian, 13.5 percent Ukrainians, Tatars, Uzbeks, Belorussians, Uighurs, Koreans, Azerbaijanis and Dungan, and 9.7 percent representatives of other nationalities. [6] This circumstance creates a favorable situation for the extensive spread of mixed marriages and families. According to the figures from the 1970 census, Kazakhstan stands second in the Soviet Union in overall terms of the numbers of mixed marriages and families, including fourth among the urban population and first among the rural population. [7]

The proportion of all mixed marriages in the republic in 1969-1970 was 28 percent, of which 82.7 percent were type I mixed marriages (between representatives of peoples that are close--homogenous--in terms of culture and language), and 17.3 percent were type II (between representatives of distant--inhomogenous--peoples in terms of culture and language). [8]

The national language is one of the most stable elements of a culture. As a result of implementation of Leninist nationalities policy in the Soviet Union, full equality of languages has been confirmed. At the same time, bilingualism--the knowledge by a given people of Russian or another language of the numerous nations with whom they live on a common territory, along with their own mother tongue--is becoming very widespread. Bilingualism, which is developing in all the union republics, is associated with the stability of the language of the main nationality in a republic. According to data from specific sociological studies, in mixed families, spouses prefer to speak among themselves in Russian in 70 percent of families, while the figure for children is 80 percent (here and below information was obtained on the basis of a questionnaire completed by 300 people in mixed marriages).

It is interesting that within the republic, these processes take place differently in type I and type II mixed families. In type II families 85 percent of spouses and 90 percent of children speak in Russian among themselves. We have also observed this where one of the spouses is Russian or some other

kind of Slav and the other is of the indigenous nationality. In families where there are representatives of the indigenous nationality and non-Slav peoples (for example, a Kazakh and a Latvian, a Tatar and an Armenian, a Jew and a Tatar, an Estonian and a Kazakh and so forth), as a rule, the language used is Russian.

Those from the indigenous population in type I mixed marriages understand the language of close peoples without difficulty, and because of this, Russian is used less often. However, type I families are often met in which in addition to their own two languages, the spouses also know Russian, and their children also speak it. In type I mixed families between Slav peoples with similar languages, culture and so forth, the opposite occurs: most of them speak in the language of inter-nation dealings.

The degree to which Russian is spread in the different spheres of public life differs. In the family and domestic sphere, in contrast to the production sphere, bilingualism is rarer. In mixed marriages and families they prefer to watch theater performances and television programs and to listen to the radio in their mother tongue, but they read newspapers, journals and literature in Russian (this is observed in 83 percent of type II mixed families and 72 percent of type I ).

The establishment of general Soviet traditions is part of the general process of internationalization in the spiritual life of the Soviet people. Under developed socialism, progressive national traditions are further developed. In the process of the building of communism, general Soviet traditions occupy a special place. They satisfy the aesthetic and emotional needs of the peoples, influence their feelings, attitudes and dispositions, and form the features of the spiritual appearance of the Soviet person and the Soviet way of life. General Soviet traditions play a special role in affirming ethical principles. The traditions help the transition of legal and moral standards. V.I. Lenin used to stress that it is necessary to conduct systematic educational work so that "the entire sum... of habits, customs and ideas serves as a tool for educating all the workers..." [9] Under the leadership of the CPSU and given the active participation of various public organizations and families, the establishment and confirmation of general Soviet traditions are of a social-moral nature rather than a random nature.

Mixed marriages and families promote the strengthening of actual equality between men and women, enhanced moral authority among women, and reinforcement of the moral buttresses and principles in family relationships. They are a challenge to the family and marriage traditions of the past (for example, forbidding marriage with representatives of another nationality). Under socialism, the mercenary and economic motive for entering into a marriage is thrust aside in favor of moral and ethical motives. The decision to enter into a mixed marriage is usually taken by people free of nationalist prejudice, who have overcome national isolation and who are possessed of more progressive moral and psychological principles. [10] In the process of growth in the population's general culture, this moral "potential" is discerned more fully in multinational marriages and families.



Specific sociological studies have shown that in 83 percent of polled mixed marriages, relationships are based on the common interests and mutual respect of the parties. The reactionary customs of the past are encountered more rarely than in nonmixed marriages. Thus, among 776 civil court cases dealing with the dissolution of mixed marriages (in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, Chimkent, Karaganda and Kustanay oblasts), cases of feudal-landowner attitudes toward the wife were encountered in 13 (17 percent) of them (this information is based on analysis of figures on the dissolution of marriages between individuals of different nationalities obtained on the request of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court). In other cases the motives for dissolving the marriage were the same as for nonmixed marriages. Bride money, the dowry [anengerstvo] and bigamy were not named among the reasons for divorces in the cases reviewed.

Throughout the USSR, in 13.7 million families (about 23 percent) and in the Kazakh SSR in 498,400 families (about 18 percent), the head of the family (this includes incomplete families where there are no adult men) is a woman, which indicates women's growing independence. [11] According to figures from the same researchers, in mixed families, the number of families in which the head of the family is a woman or in which the two spouses divide this role approaches 50 percent (51 percent according to our figures). Here, the husband is often head of the family by tradition and the force of custom. But in all families, including mixed families, the function of manager of the family budget is more often carried out by the wives.

Sociological studies have established that in mixed families, general Soviet traditions occupy a significant place alongside national traditions. General Soviet traditions predominate in 72 percent of families: in type II mixed families the figure is 83 percent, and in type I, 66 percent. The process of the penetration of general Soviet traditions into the everyday life of mixed families continues actively.

The processes of the internationalization of spiritual culture affect in an especially profound way the lives of children of mixed marriages. The role of society in the socialization of the individual is great. But during the early years of its life, a child's education depends primarily on the family. Under the conditions of developed socialism it is entrusted with great tasks in the education of children. The spiritual makeup of the future member of society is formed within the family. The CPSU and the Soviet government display every possible concern for combining the efforts of the public organizations, the production collectives, the school and the family in the matter of the communist education of the rising generation.

In Kazakhstan the number of children born and educated in mixed families is growing. Here, one in seven children is born to such a family (one in six in the city and one in nine in the countryside). [12] Given a favorable development of national relations they will in the future serve as a unique kind of bridge between ethnic groups and cultures that differ in their nature [13], and under the conditions of a socialist, multinational society will promote the spread of general Soviet culture.

National self-consciousness in the individual is characterized by recognition of his own national affinity and the choice of mother tongue and the language



of general intercourse and that used in the education of children. Children from mixed families do not remain without nationality; they become part of a specific nation. In the Soviet Union the choice of nationality is given to citizens when they attain their majority. In the USSR most children of mixed families select the nationality of the indigenous population of the republic. [14] In Kazakhstan the children of mixed marriages rest their choice on the Kazakh and Russian nationalities (as the most numerous in the republic), sometimes regardless of the national affinity of their parents.

For Kazakhstan as a whole, 69 percent of the children of mixed families choose the nationality and language of the father. [15] According to our figures, 61.5 percent of these children settle on the nationality of the father. Of the type II families in which the father is a Kazakh, one-third of children give preference to the father's nationality while regarding Russian as their mother tongue. In types I and II families in which the mother is Kazakh or Russian, 29 percent of children prefer the nationality of the mother. Most children from these families are taught in Russian schools. The language of inter-nation dealing is used domestically in 48 percent of families made up of representatives of the indigenous nationalities; in other families the figure is 79 percent.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, mixed marriages and families reflect the dialectic in the development of national relations, are brought about voluntarily, and are a manifestation of the natural assimilation of peoples and confirmation of the process of internationalization of the varied and rich spiritual culture of the Soviet people.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 56.
2. K. Marx and F. Engels. Works. Vol 4, p 428
3. See the articles by N.P. Dubinin in VOPROSY FILOSOFII Nos 1 and 2, 1971; Nos 10 and 11, 1972; No 11, 1979; and others.
4. A.G. Kharchev, "Brak i sem'ya v SSSR" [Marriage and the Family in the USSR], Moscow, 1979, p 268.
5. "Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress" p 55.
6. "Naseleniye SSSR. Po dannym Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1979" [The Population of the USSR. From the Figures of the 1979 Census], Moscow, 1980, p 28.
7. "Itogi Vsesoyuznoy perepisi naseleniya 1970" [Results of the 1970 Census], Vol VII, Moscow, 1974, pp 286-288.

8. Calculated from Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration figures.
9. V.I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 401.
10. A. Kharchev, op. cit. p 214.
11. "Results of the 1970 Census," Vol VII, p 206.
12. Calculated from Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration figures.
13. I.S. Kon. "Sotsiologiya lichnosti" [Sociology of the Individual], Moscow 1967, p 38; P.I. Puchkov, "Sovremennaya geografiya religii" [Present-Day Geography of Religion], Moscow, 1975, p 168; and others.
14. V.I. Perevedentsev, "Metody izucheniya migratsii naseleniya" [Methods for Studying Population Migration], Moscow, 1975, p 28.
15. idem., "Goroda i vremya" [The City and the Times], Moscow, 1975, p 69

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## REGIONAL

### EDITOR VIEWS READER RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 11 Apr 83) pp 19-21

[Article by Vasilii Yemel'yanov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA: "The Reader Has Responded"]

[Text] Vasilii Karpovich Yeml'yanov was born in 1937. He completed the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute and the Moscow Correspondence VPSH [Higher Party School]. He has been an instructor at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute and has worked in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus. Since 1971 he has been the editor of the republic newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA. He is a deputy of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet, a member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and an Honored Journalist of the LiSSR.

Can the reader's reaction to one article or another be foreseen with sufficient accuracy? I am certain that many journalists ask themselves this question during the gathering of material and its preparation for publication. And each one dreams that his statement in the newspaper has aroused the genuine interest of the readership. I think that without such a feeling, without such a dream, it is difficult--indeed, it is simply not necessary, either--to work as a journalist. Let them not consider this statement unnecessarily categorical, but if you yourself are not excited before your encounter with a reader, it is doubtful whether you have a right to expect a heartfelt response. Creative concern, together with professional intuition, also make it possible, in my opinion, to foresee in advance--even to plan--the readership's reaction.

I will attempt to describe our modest experience in "winning" reader interest. I will begin with a highly complex, specific problem--the problem of atheist education.

During the years of Soviet rule in Lithuania the influence of the church (which previously was very great) has diminished appreciably, of course. But it would not be true to maintain that the Polish Roman Catholic Church has now become a place which is visited only by curious tourists. Unfortunately, this is not so. One may still encounter not only decrepit old women, but young persons, and even students, at divine services. There are not many of them, of course,

but they exist, and it would be foolish to close one's eyes to this. In addition, all kinds of Western "radio voices" are not stopping their religious propaganda.

We have published and are publishing articles by scientists on atheistic topics, and we tell about the experience in atheistic work in schools, at enterprises, and in institutions. We believe that all this is playing a positive role. However, there have been no responses from ordinary readers to such statements.

The editorial staff got the idea of preparing an atheistic article for the popular column "Saturday Discussion," a feature of which is primarily its confidential tone and an invitation to the reader involved in the discussion to meditate.

And such an article has appeared. In it the writer told of several disturbing cases where individual Komsomols and activists, acting on their own convictions, visited a Polish Catholic Church and took part in religious ceremonies. And they did this not because they suddenly believed in God, but from mercenary considerations. Let us say that the father of the bride had promised to "bequeath" half of the house to the young persons if they get married in the Polish Catholic Church. Or a devout grandfather and grandmother threatened to deprive a newborn grandchild of an inheritance if he remains unchristened...

There were no exhortations or importunate appeals "to realize" and "to come to reason" in this "Saturday Discussion." It was as if the writer had made up his mind to understand the motives of the acts by the youths who went to bargain with their conscience. He conscientiously cited their arguments: why should we offend religious parents, they say, and all the more, quarrel with them? Well, they want their grandchild to be christened without fail. Certainly! Because you visit a church just once your convictions will not diminish. In return, you preserve peace in the family...

But is it permissible to seek family peace with hypocrisy? Double-dealing? And can one compromise when the matter involves one's world outlook? These questions were raised directly in the discussion. The writer invited the readers themselves to find answers to them; true, he had given a definite direction for their meditation. For this he told of an incident in the Great Patriotic War when a young Komsomol teacher was shot by the fascists because she refused to go against her convictions and did not agree to kneel before the altar, preferring death to betrayal.

After publication of the Saturday discussion "Don't Go Against Your Conviction," emotional response letters arrived at the editorial office in which readers, continuing the discussion begun by the newspaper, shared their ideas on a Soviet person's honor, conscientiousness and adherence to principle. In a word, the responses corroborated the precise direction of the newspaper's statement.

In the case cited, the correctly selected form of discussion and the writer's persuasively expressed confidence in the discussion's participants obviously helped to resolve the problem of winning reader interest. This was a conversation on equal grounds.

"Words are the blossoms, the deed is the fruit," they say. Modern journalism, in spite of all our "snop" controversies about parity of style, has been concerned to a significantly lesser degree than fiction, for example, with high-flown, flowery words. The task of a daily newspaper is to display a maximum of businesslike efficiency in its publications. It does not happen in nature that all flowers are given ovaries. But the real gardener knows how to reduce the number of sterile flowers. Translating this image into the language of our work, we may say that a journalist has deliberately foreseen the result of his contact with the reader if he strives to achieve each word's semantic capacity, its function.

What happened this time? Well, you know: the report by engineers top right, the story by specialists, the material was well proofread and edited, and even the most capricious dilettante gave it an approving evaluation, although the material appeared to have been illusive to the newspaper's statement. It contained this way with us, in particular, with the series of construction articles which were published under the heading "Those Who Lag Behind--Up to the Level of Those Who Are Average, and Those Who Are Average--Up to the Level of Those Who Are Leading." It would seem that the position was raised very pointedly and definitely and every individual statement was specific and businesslike, but at the same time the editorial staff had to exert great effort to obtain editorial material on the topic. Of course, the materials (the managers of construction organizations told us about this repeatedly) performed a good service, in and for us. However, we were also forced to admit conclusively that ordinary readers remained indifferent to them. Later, much later, we realized that, first of all, the construction workers at that instant were more concerned about different, more commonplace, but acute problems of supply, and in the second place, and this is the main point--we had lapsed into too much practicalness, we had delved deeply in organization and technology. In this connection, it seems to me that we (indeed, many of our colleagues as well) sometimes concern ourselves too much with purely economic problems and take upon ourselves operational tasks which are the business of other organizations to carry out. It seems to me that it is necessary for newspapers to first of all raise ethical and moral subjects to a higher level, to reinforce persons' sense of responsibility, and to speak not only about work, and more about the attitude toward work.

The series of materials "The Construction Engineer: How Efficient is He?" went quite differently. It opened with a letter from a young foreman with a headline which stood out like an SOS signal: "Help Me to Be an Engineer!" Response immediately came into the editorial office. And from the managers and organizers of construction production of the most diverse groups--from a foreman to the chief engineer of a trust. The problem was not simply considered in various aspects, but specific ways to resolve it were determined. Obviously,



a certain role in this was played by the circumstance that quite a few "theses," so to speak, were concealed in the young foreman's letter itself, giving rise to conflicting thoughts. Soon after, with the help of the "Orgtekhstroy" trust and the editorial staffs of large-circulation newspapers of construction organizations, we managed to bring hundreds more engineers into discussion of the problem. How? By means of a purposeful survey. Thoughts and ideas of discussion participants were disseminated at a session of the "Business Meetings Club" of our editorial office with administrators of construction ministries and departments in the republic.

So what does the reader's perception of a newspaper statement depend upon? On its importance, conclusiveness, and logic, of course. But not only these. I would certainly add here the expressiveness and, if we may put it this way, the imperfect indisputability of the arguments. Such a statement may appear risky, but I shall explain my position.

We publish quite a few materials which are correct from all points of view. But the effectiveness of many of them, as the editorial staff's mail indicates, gives rise to doubt. Why? Because, say readers, both the arguments and the conclusions are so categorical and indisputable that there is nothing but to accept them without even thinking. But after all, today's reader is basically an educated person, given to independent thoughts and conclusions. And if an article does not leave a place for this and, moreover, abounds in arguments that are clichés (quite, even if correct), one's eyes will skim through it, at best.

I noted above the confidential key of our Saturday discussions. In the same spirit, we are trying to resolve certain other subject directions.

Animated discussions at readers' conferences are aroused by materials being published in SOVETSKAYA LITVA under the headings "The Honor and Authority of a Communist," "The Effectiveness of Training: the Salty of Ideological, Economic and Organizational Work," "Discipline: Work Time for Work!" and "Discipline: Fortitude and Obligations." The last two were introduced after the November (1962) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Why namely these? Because these materials, to a greater extent than the others, are notable for the analytic nature, profundity of thought, and criticalness of the questions raised, for the comparison of different points of view on one and the same problem. We frequently see this in the hands of these articles from the newspaper on stands in the recreation and reading rooms of plant and factory clubs and at Volkovo and Novokhopy. They serve as a basis for discussions at party and workers' meetings.

Our experience suggests that the reader perceives best of all those articles which have a definite position of opinion and in which different opinions are brought to light and explored in approaching the same question or problem. We are trying to publish materials under the heading "Our Interviewer" precisely in such a key. This is not an interview in the usual sense, although features of the genre are preserved here—the journalist converses with a specialist, a responsible official, a person who is well-known and authoritative in the republic. But in this case the conversation does not admit to a simple "question and answer" format. We consciously complicate the discussion, and we

consider ourselves to have the right to call certain answers in question. The journalist, together with his interlocutor on equal ground, seeks the solution of definite urgent problems. He is equipped beforehand with letters from workers, studies their opinion on the question under discussion, and often applies and analyzes the views and remarks heard at unified political discussion days [yedinyye politdni] (this form of ideological, political-education work has been widely used in our republic).

In such cases, we consider it extremely important to make known our exact position and attitude toward a problem which is current among a large part of the population. Although at times we ourselves do not agree with an opinion which has taken shape, we decisively begin the discussion with exactly that. We give the reader to understand that we know about his frame of mind, and we know why it exists, that is, we practically conduct the discussion in many respects on his behalf. Such an approach, from our viewpoint (and it is supported by many responses as well) is more effective. The reader's interest is won literally from the very first lines of the material. He closely watches the development of an idea in the discussion and, if it is persuasive, he cannot but share the writer's conclusions. In recent years, strongly-worded, critical remarks about irregularities in the trading of individual groups of goods in mass demand have been encountered a great deal. In this regard, on the level of ordinary consciousness, if we may express it that way, the image of a trade employee--a profiteer, one who could not but arouse irritation in almost every person at a counter, it seems to many--has been perceived.

An editorial staff correspondent began discussing this with one of the administrators of the LiSSR Ministry of Trade. And a very interesting picture developed. The production and delivery of these very groups of goods to the trade network had not only not decreased, but had even been significantly increased. At the same time, true, there had also been a jump in their consumption. The results of sociological surveys showed that the goods were sometimes used by the people in large quantities not as intended (for example, cotton print was used to cover walls in apartments instead of wallpaper), and were subjected to damage because unneeded stocks had been created and stored under household conditions for a lengthy period.

The SOVETSKAYA LITVA statement on this topic had a large repercussion. It led to readers' responses which stimulated serious discussion about the measure of consumption, and about understanding the complex processes which take place in the national economy.

Precisely such "interviews" on acute social problems and questions of improving cultural, trade and domestic services to the people and housing construction stir up a lively reaction by the reader. Their letters also have led to the appearance in the newspaper of such sections as "The Reader Continues the Discussion," "Returning to What Has Been Published," and "The Question Was Raised in the Newspaper." For the first time in many years we were able to organize and publish topical selections of readers' responses to statements in SOVETSKAYA LITVA.

We are far from deluding ourselves about what has been achieved, of course. The effectiveness of published materials to a large extent still remains for us an open question which is accompanied by quite a few unknowns. Speaking of this, I do not mean at all the newspaper's critical statements. With the active assistance of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, we have succeeded in ensuring that measures taken in accordance with them are practical and effective. Not one topical satire, remark or material under the heading "Pens With a Sharp Edge," not one article dealing with a problem remains unnoticed without the appropriate consequences. However, it seems to us, we must be concerned today not only about reaction to one newspaper statement or another by officials, but also about its effect, the emotional and educational influence directly on the mass reader. And here, in my view, there is no more reliable criterion than the number and nature of responses to an article or a series of materials.

Work experience persuasively attests to the fact that we are dealing with a very sensitive audience. True, the reader far from always accepts immediately even an interesting initiative by the newspaper. It is as though this initiative first passes a distinctive examination of its justification. To corroborate this I shall give what in my view is a significant example.

Three years ago we conducted an Open Letter Day for the first time--in a rayon where our paper traditionally has many subscribers. We published an appeal on the pages of SOVETSKAYA LITVA urging readers to send us their remarks and suggestions. The local newspaper also carried the same appeal. Our comrades went to the rayon beforehand, where they talked with party and soviet workers and social activists and explained the day's objectives to them. In a word, a great deal of organizational work was done. Problems of everyday and trade services to the people were submitted for discussion. Naturally, we were counting on a large number of letters, but...only three in all came in. At the same time, many views were, if sports terminology is used, on the verge of a foul [foul]. Some critical remarks were expressed in extremely coarse form, and deliberately blamed newspaper employees for unfailingly trying to "smooth over the sharp edges." We treated all letters very seriously. We involved in their study not only party and soviet administrators of the rayon, but the leading specialists of the appropriate ministries and departments as well.

And the discussion at the meeting with participants in the Open Letter Day proved to be interesting and outspoken. We also managed to preserve this sharpness and topicality in the account which was published soon after. Then several items under the heading "Retracing Open Letter Day" appeared in the newspaper. They told about the steps taken in accordance with readers' critical remarks.

All this work and all these materials did not remain unnoticed. The next Open Letter Day brought in about 150 letters. And on the last one, when the editorial staff submitted medical service problems for readers' discussion, we received more than 400 different remarks and suggestions.

After each such meeting with readers we strive to analyze as thoroughly as possible the pluses and minuses of the work done by the journalists and to determine the conformity of efforts made to the result achieved. And today we can speak confidently about far-reaching inferences and conclusions for the editorial staff. Firstly, we recognized that our frequent editorial references to the fact that the reader has become sluggish recently and for this reason, they say, he reluctantly responds to the most interesting and important articles, are groundless. The reason for such references also has become clear. With their help, some comrades have been attempting to justify their own superficial statements. But when the diagnosis is made, it is easier to cure the disease and to pick up the medicine. In a word, we have first of all increased the demands on ourselves and on the quality of materials being prepared for the press. Meetings of the editorial board and party and trade union meetings have been devoted to these questions.

Secondly, we have begun to approach the development of subjects and the composition of overall editorial plans in our collective more exactly, and we have increased supervision over their implementation. Internal editorial socialist competition, which now purposefully provides incentive to journalists in a creative search for materials of the especially complicated and popular genre, also has become less formal.

Dissemination of journalistic practice, thorough analysis of editorial mail, and study of readers' opinions in the course of preparing and conducting open letter days, readers' conferences, and "roundtable" meetings are helping the collective to more efficiently define their objectives and to perform practical work more fruitfully. Of course, far from everything that has been planned turns out the way we would like. Why? It is not easy to give a simple answer here. Let us say that some comrades of ours love to allude to the fact that on a daily newspaper "the routine wears them out" too much, and that no time remains to bring each item of material up to standard. Why, everyone who has had a taste of "newspaper bread" understands these words. But it is also necessary to understand something else--the high responsibility for ensuring that each printed word addressed to the reader is distinguished by profound meaning and moves him.

...The reader has responded to a newspaper statement. These words are music to the journalist's ears. They contain the most reliable and objective criterion of the level of work of the editorial collective. After all, in the final analysis, we are working to reach the hearts of the people with a word, to help them mobilize their own efforts in the struggle to put the party's plans into effect.

Often when I send an article dealing with a problem to the composing room, I think: what will it bring to the reader, will it agitate, will it help him in something? And what a pleasure it is when at the daily planning session the head of the department of letters and public relations reports:

"Today the mail has brought responses from readers to the following materials..."

These responses have come in "haphazardly," as they say--no one organized them. And all the same, I take it upon myself to affirm that we have planned them. We planned them when we developed the subject of a future statement, and when--at times repeatedly--we reworked an article. The reader has responded! There is no higher evaluation of difficult journalistic work.

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REGIONAL

KUNAYEV FOLLOWING GRAIN HARVEST IN DZHAMBUL OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 June 1983 p 1 notes that D. A. Kunayev is following the grain harvest in Dzhambul Oblast. While in Dzhambul Oblast, Kunayev visited kolkhozes and dairies as well as a turkey farm; he met with tractor and combine drivers. He was accompanied by Dzhambul Oblast First Secretary A. K. Zhakupov and Oblispolkom Chairman S. A. Akkoziyev.

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July 29, 1983